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     (FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:36:36 ON 25 SEP 2000)
               DEL HIS Y

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, WPIDS, HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:36:50 ON 25 SEP 2000
               E HAMMARSTROM L/AU
L1          959 S E3-13
               E LYNGSTADAAS S/AU
L2           39 S E3-6
               E GESTRELIUS S/AU
L3           78 S E3-8
L4         1066 S L1 OR L2 OR L3
               SAVE L4 TEMP ALANA/A
               DEL ADIPATE/A
               DEL HYDROXYCAPR/A
L5        45732 S ENAMEL OR ENAMELIN# OR AMELOGENIN# OR AMELIN# OR TUFLELIN#
L6        27039 S MATRIX (2A) PROTEIN#
L7            0 S APOPTOSDIS
L8       111992 S APOPTOSIS
L9          116 S L4 AND L5
L10          20 S L4 AND L6
L11         119 S L9 OR L10
L12           1 S L11 AND L8
L13     2084560 S MALIGN? OR NEOPLAS? OR CANCER#
L14           2 S L11 AND L13
L15     2818129 S L13 OR CARCINO? OR TUMOR# OR TUMOUR#
L16           3 S L11 AND L15
L17           4 S L12 OR L14 OR L16
L18       66164 S CELL DEATH
L19           0 S L11 AND L18
L20       44368 S CELL DEATH/AB
L21           1 S L11 AND L20
L22           4 S L17 OR L21

=> d bib ab 1-4


L22  ANSWER 1 OF 4  MEDLINE
AN   97456917     MEDLINE
DN   97456917
TI   In vitro studies on periodontal ligament cells and enamel matrix
     derivative.
AU   Gestrelius S; Andersson C; Lidstrom D; Hammarstrom L;
     Somerman M
CS   BIORA AB, Malmo, Sweden.. stina.gestrelius@biora.se
SO   JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PERIODONTOLOGY, (1997 Sep) 24 (9 Pt 2) 685-92.
     Journal code: HT7. ISSN: 0303-6979.
CY   Denmark
DT   Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA   English
FS   Priority Journals; Dental Journals
EM   199802
AB   The recognition that periodontal regeneration can be achieved has
resulted
     in increased efforts focused on understanding the mechanisms and factors
```

required for restoring periodontal tissues so that clinical outcomes of such therapies are more predictable than those currently being used. In vitro models provide an excellent procedure for providing clues as to the mechanisms that may be required for regeneration of tissues. The investigations here were targeted at determining the ability of **enamel** matrix derivative (EMD) to influence specific properties of periodontal ligament cells in vitro. Properties of cells examined included migration, attachment, proliferation, biosynthetic activity and mineral nodule formation. Immunoassays were done to determine whether or not EMD retained known polypeptide factors. Results demonstrated that EMD under in vitro conditions formed protein aggregates, thereby providing a unique environment for cell-matrix interaction. Under these conditions, EMD: (a) enhanced proliferation of PDL cells, but not of epithelial cells; (b) increased total protein production by PDL cells; (c) promoted mineral nodule formation of PDL cells, as assayed by von Kossa staining; (d) had no significant effect on migration or attachment and spreading of cells within the limits of the assay systems used here. Next, EMD was screened for possible presence of specific molecules including: GM-CSF, calbindin D, EGF, fibronectin, bFGF, gamma-interferon, IL-1 beta, 2, 3, 6; IGF-1,2; NGF, PDGF, TNF, TGF beta. With immunoassays used, none of these molecules were identified in EMD. These in vitro studies support the concept that EMD can act as a positive matrix for cells at a regenerative site.

L22 ANSWER 2 OF 4 MEDLINE
AN 97322164 MEDLINE
DN 97322164
TI Preventive effect of IgG from EBV-seropositive donors on the development of human lympho-proliferative disease in SCID mice.
AU Abedi M R; Linde A; Christensson B; Mackett M; **Hammarstrom L**; Smith C I
CS Department of Immunology, Microbiology, Pathology and Infectious Diseases, Huddinge University Hospital, Sweden.. m.abedi@impi.ki.se
SO INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CANCER, (1997 May 16) 71 (4) 624-9. Journal code: GQU. ISSN: 0020-7136.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
EM 199709
EW 19970901
AB The effect of weekly treatments with various gammaglobulin preparations on the development of human B-cell **tumors** was studied in severe combined immunodeficient (SCID) mice. SCID mice were injected i.p. with human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) from an Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)-seropositive healthy blood donor. Repopulated SCID mice were divided into 7 treatment groups receiving either PBS, 2 commercial gammaglobulin preparations, purified IgG prepared from pooled plasma from EBV-seronegative or -seropositive blood donors, a rabbit anti-serum against EBV envelope glycoprotein gp340 or interferon (IFN)-alpha. All treatments started 1 day after injection of PBMC and continued for 8 weeks. In the PBS-treated control group, 85% of mice developed **tumors** in the abdominal cavity, mostly with liver metastasis within 150 days. **Tumor** formation was prevented by treatment with

the 2 commercial gammaglobulin preparations as well as by purified IgG from EBV-seropositive donors. In contrast, purified IgG from EBV-seronegative donors, rabbit anti-gp340 anti-serum or IFN-alpha had no effect. Our results indicate that the effect of gammaglobulin is due to the presence of specific antibodies against EBV antigens. Further experiments showed that both the time of onset and the duration of treatment, as well as the dose of Ig, are important factors for prevention of **tumor** formation. Studies aiming at identification of target antigens for antibodies which prevent lymphoma development may be clinically relevant for prevention and possibly treatment of lympho-proliferative disease in severely immuno-compromised patients.

L22 ANSWER 3 OF 4 MEDLINE
AN 92375964 MEDLINE
DN 92375964
TI Factors regulating and modifying dental root resorption.
AU **Hammarstrom L**; Lindskog S
CS Department of Oral Pathology, School of Dentistry, Karolinska Inststutet, Stockholm, Sweden.
SO PROCEEDINGS OF THE FINNISH DENTAL SOCIETY, (1992) 88 Suppl 1 115-23.
Ref:
35
Journal code: PT5. ISSN: 0355-4651.
CY Finland
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LA English
FS Dental Journals
EM 199211
AB A comparison is made between the resorption of bone and the resorption of the mineralized tissues of teeth. The structure and function of osteoclasts are described well as the factors that regulate their activity. The cells resorbing the dental mineralized tissues are of the same cell type as osteoclasts. The dental tissues are covered by cementoblasts or odontoblasts which differ from the osteoblasts in that they do not respond to hormones and cytokines that stimulate bone resorption. Root resorption therefore seem to require damage of the cementoblastic layer in combination with necrosis or inflammation or replacement of the cementoblastic layer by osteoblasts. The root resorption that occurs at the shedding of the primary teeth is induced in a different way possibly by substance(s) from the reduced **enamel** epithelium. There seems to be no systematic study on the frequency and extension of root resorption in association with inflammatory or **neoplastic** conditions. It is suggested that dentigerous cysts and some epithelial **tumors** induce root resorption in the same way as the erupting tooth. The mechanisms by which some other **tumors** or **tumor**-like conditions cause root resorption are essentially unknown.

L22 ANSWER 4 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 2000:645865 HCAPLUS
TI **Matrix protein** compositions for induction of **apoptosis**
IN **Lyngstadaas, Stale Petter; Hammarstrom, Lars; Gestrelius, Stina**

PA Biora Bioex Ab, Swed.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000053196	A1	20000914	WO 2000-IB245	20000309

PI
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, DZ, EE, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ,

TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI DK 1999-336 19990310
AB Enamel matrix, enamel matrix derivatives and/or enamel matrix proteins or peptides may be used as therapeutic or prophylactic agents for inducing programmed **cell death** (apoptosis), in particular in the treatment or prevention of cancer or malignant or benign neoplasms.
RE.CNT 1
RE
(1) Slavkin, H; US 4672032 A 1987

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=> fil hcaplus

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:53:01 ON 25 SEP 2000
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26, 1996), unless otherwise indicated in the original publications.

FILE COVERS 1967 - 25 Sep 2000  VOL 133 ISS 14
FILE LAST UPDATED: 24 Sep 2000  (20000924/ED)

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 substance identification.

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and title searches back to 1907.  The records from 1907-1966 now have
this searchable data in CAOLD.  You now have electronic access to all
of CA: 1907 to 1966 in CAOLD and 1967 to the present in HCAPLUS on STN.
'OBI' IS DEFAULT SEARCH FIELD FOR 'HCAPLUS' FILE

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     (FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, WPIDS, HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:36:50 ON 25 SEP
     2000)
                DEL HIS Y

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:46:03 ON 25 SEP 2000
                E ENAMELIN/CN
                E ENAMEL/CN
                E AMELOGENIN/CN
                E AMELIN/CN
                E TUFTELIN/CN

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:47:06 ON 25 SEP 2000
L1          3004 S ENAMELIN# OR AMELOGENIN# OR AMELIN# OR TUFTELIN#
ENAMEL(2W)
L2          3229 S ENAMELIN# OR AMELOGENIN# OR AMELIN# OR TUFTELIN# OR
ENAMEL(2W
L3         28802 S APOPTOSIS
L4         30722 S APOPTOSIS/AB
L5         24065 S CELL DEATH OR (CELL DEATH)/AB
L6             3 S L2 AND (L3 OR L4 OR L5)
L7           517 S (ENAMEL (2A) (PROTEIN# OR MATRIX))/AB
L8             3 S L7 AND (L3 OR L4 OR L5)
L9             6 S L8 OR L6
L10       134924 S ANTINEOPLAS? OR ANTITUMOR? OR ANTICANCER# OR (CANCER OR
NEOPL
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L11      136070 S ANTINEOPLAS? OR ANTITUMOR? OR ANTICANCER# OR (CANCER OR
NEOPL
L12           1 S L11 AND (L7 OR L2)
L13      317709 S CANCER# OR TUMOR# OR NEOPLAS? OR MALIGN?
L14           6 S L2 AND L13
L15          10 S L9 OR L12 OR L14

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:53:01 ON 25 SEP 2000

=> d .ca 1-10


L15  ANSWER 1 OF 10  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2000:645865  HCAPLUS
TITLE:                   Matrix protein compositions for induction of
                        apoptosis
INVENTOR(S):             Lyngstadaas, Stale Petter; Hammarstrom, Lars;
                         Gestrelius, Stina
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):      Biora Bioex Ab, Swed.
SOURCE:                  PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.
                         CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Patent
LANGUAGE:                English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:  1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE          APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------   ----  --------      ---------------  --------
     WO 2000053196      A1   20000914      WO 2000-IB245    20000309
         W:  AE, AL, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR,
             CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, DZ, EE, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD,
             GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KR, KZ,
             LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ,
             PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ,
             UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ,
TM
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE,
             DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF,
             CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                   DK 1999-336      19990310
AB   Enamel matrix, enamel matrix
     derivatives and/or enamel matrix proteins or
     peptides may be used as therapeutic or prophylactic agents for inducing
     programmed cell death (apoptosis), in
     particular in the treatment or prevention of cancer or malignant or
benign
     neoplasms.
IC   ICM  A61K035-32
     ICS  A61K038-17
CC   63 (Pharmaceuticals)
REFERENCE COUNT:         1
REFERENCE(S):            (1) Slavkin, H; US 4672032 A 1987

L15  ANSWER 2 OF 10  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2000:221556  HCAPLUS
TITLE:                   Immunohistochemical demonstration of an enamel
                         sheath protein, sheathlin, in odontogenic
```

tumors

AUTHOR(S): Takata, T.; Zhao, M.; Uchida, T.; Kudo, Y.; Sato, S.; Nikai, H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Oral Pathology, Hiroshima University School of Dentistry, Minami-ku, Hiroshima, 734-8553, Japan
SOURCE: Virchows Arch. (2000), 436(4), 324-329
CODEN: VARCEM; ISSN: 0945-6317
PUBLISHER: Springer-Verlag
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Enamel proteins can be useful markers for assessment of the functional differentiation of neoplastic epithelium and the nature of extracellular matrixes in odontogenic tumors. In the present study, we examd. immunohistochem. localization of sheathlin, a recently cloned enamel sheath protein, in various odontogenic tumors to evaluate functional differentiation of tumor cells and the nature of hyalinous or calcified matrixes in odontogenic neoplasms. Distinct immunolocalization of sheathlin was obsd. in the immature enamel of the tooth germ at the late bell stage. Secretory ameloblasts facing the enamel matrix also showed pos. staining in their cytoplasm. Definite localization of sheathlin was demonstrated in the enamel matrix in odontogenic tumors with inductive dental hard tissue formation such as ameloblastic fibroodontomas and odontomas. Immunoexpression of sheathlin was, furthermore, demonstrated in eosinophilic droplets in solid nests of adenomatoid odontogenic tumor (AOT) and ghost cells in the epithelial lining of calcifying odontogenic cyst (COC). In AOT, cells facing the eosinophilic droplets also expressed the protein in their cytoplasm. There was neither intracellular staining for sheathlin in the tumor cells nor extracellular staining in the matrix of ameloblastomas and calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumors. Dentin, dysplastic dentin-like hyaline material and cementum in the tumors examd. were neg. for sheathlin. These results show that immunodetection of sheathlin is a useful marker for functional differentiation of secretory ameloblasts and enamel matrix, which is often hard to differentiate from other hard tissues in odontogenic tumors. Our findings from the view point of sheathlin expression support that the tumor cells of ameloblastomas do not attain full differentiation into functional ameloblasts. It is very interesting that epithelial cells in odontogenic tumors can differentiate into functional ameloblasts without induction by odontogenic mesenchyme, as shown by immunoexpression of sheathlin in eosinophilic droplets within solid epithelial sheets in AOT and ghost cells in the epithelial lining of COC where inductive participation of mesenchymal cells was most unlikely.
CC 14 (Mammalian Pathological Biochemistry)
REFERENCE COUNT: 26
REFERENCE(S): (6) Fong, C; J Bone Miner Res 1996, V11, P892 HCAPLUS
(8) Hammarstrom, L; J Clin Periodontol 1997, V24, P658 HCAPLUS
(10) Hu, C; J Dent Res 1997, V76, P1720 HCAPLUS
(11) Krebsbach, P; J Biol Chem 1996, V271, P4431 HCAPLUS
(15) Murakami, C; Histochem Cell Biol 1997, V107, P485 HCAPLUS
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 3 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:795994 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:31744
TITLE: Gene probes used for genetic profiling in healthcare screening and planning
INVENTOR(S): Roberts, Gareth Wyn
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Genostic Pharma Ltd., UK
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 745 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9964627	A2	19991216	WO 1999-GB1780	19990604

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

GB 1998-12099	19980606
GB 1998-13291	19980620
GB 1998-13611	19980624
GB 1998-13835	19980627
GB 1998-14110	19980701
GB 1998-14580	19980707
GB 1998-15438	19980716
GB 1998-15574	19980718
GB 1998-15576	19980718
GB 1998-16085	19980724
GB 1998-16086	19980724
GB 1998-16921	19980805
GB 1998-17097	19980807
GB 1998-17200	19980808
GB 1998-17632	19980814
GB 1998-17943	19980819

AB There is considerable evidence that significant factor underlying the individual variability in response to disease, therapy and prognosis lies in a person's genetic make-up. There have been numerous examples relating that polymorphisms within a given gene can alter the functionality of the protein encoded by that gene thus leading to a variable physiol. response.

In order to bring about the integration of genomics into medical practice and enable design and building of a technol. platform which will enable the everyday practice of mol. medicine a way must be invented for the DNA sequence data to be aligned with the identification of genes central to the induction, development, progression and outcome of disease or physiol. states of interest. According to the invention, the no. of genes and

their configurations (mutations and polymorphisms) needed to be identified
in order to provide crit. clin. information concerning individual prognosis is considerably less than the 100,000 thought to comprise the human genome. The identification of the identity of the core group of genes enables the invention of a design for genetic profiling technologies
which comprises of the identification of the core group of genes and their
sequence variants required to provide a broad base of clin. prognostic information - "genostics". The "Genostic.RTM." profiling of patients and persons will radically enhance the ability of clinicians, healthcare professionals and other parties to plan and manage healthcare provision and the targeting of appropriate healthcare resources to those deemed most
in need. The use of this invention could also lead to a host of new applications for such profiling technologies, such as identification of persons with particular work or environment related risk, selection of applicants for employment, training or specific opportunities or for the enhancing of the planning and organization of health services, education services and social services.

IC ICM C12Q001-68
ICS C07K016-18

CC 3-1 (Biochemical Genetics)
Section cross-reference(s): 9, 13, 14

IT Apolipoproteins
Cyclins
RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(B, **core** group of disease-related genes; gene probes used for genetic profiling in healthcare screening and planning)

IT Antigens
RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**CD70**, core group of disease-related genes; gene probes used for genetic profiling in healthcare screening and planning)

IT Gene, animal
RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(CYP21, core group of **disease**-related genes; gene probes used for genetic profiling in healthcare screening and planning)

IT Gene, animal
RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(CYP2A6V2, core **group** of disease-related genes; gene probes used for genetic profiling in healthcare screening and planning)

IT Gene, animal
RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(CYP2A7, core **group** of disease-related genes; gene probes used for genetic profiling in healthcare screening and planning)

IT Gene, animal
RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(CYP2B6, core **group** of disease-related genes; gene probes used for genetic profiling in healthcare screening and planning)

IT Gene, animal

RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(CYP2C18, core **group** of disease-related genes; gene probes used for genetic profiling in healthcare screening and planning)

IT Gene, animal
RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(CYP2C19, core **group** of disease-related genes; gene probes used for genetic profiling in healthcare screening and planning)

IT Gene, animal
RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(CYP2C8, core **group** of disease-related genes; gene probes used for genetic profiling in healthcare screening and planning)

IT Gene, animal
RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**CYP2C9**, core group of disease-related genes; gene probes used for genetic profiling in healthcare screening and planning)

IT Gene, animal
RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(CYP2D6, core **group** of disease-related genes; gene probes used for genetic profiling in healthcare screening and planning)

IT Gene, animal
RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(CYP2E1, core **group** of disease-related genes; gene probes used for genetic profiling in healthcare screening and planning)

IT Transcription factors
RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(WT1 (Wilms' **tumor** suppressor 1), core group of disease-related genes; gene probes used for genetic profiling in healthcare screening and planning)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**apoptosis**-regulating, ligand 1 and **apoptosis**-inducing factor, core group of disease-related genes; gene probes used for genetic profiling in healthcare screening and planning)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**apoptosis**-regulating, neuronal **apoptosis**-inhibitory, core group of disease-related genes; gene probes used for genetic profiling in healthcare screening and planning)

IT Bone, disease
Headache
Hemochromatosis
Inflammation
Mental disorder
Muscle, disease
Neoplasm
Niemann-Pick disease
Skin, disease

(core group of disease-related genes; gene probes used for genetic profiling in healthcare screening and planning)

IT ACTH receptors
Albumins, biological studies
Amelogenins
Amyloid precursor proteins
Androgen receptors
Aromatic hydrocarbon receptors
Arrestins
Benzodiazepine receptors
CD1 (antigen)
CD14 (antigen)
CD19 (antigen)
CD2 (antigen)
CD20 (antigen)
CD22 (antigen)
CD26 (antigen)
CD28 (antigen)
CD3 (antigen)
CD34 (antigen)
CD36 (antigen)
CD38 (antigen)
CD4 (antigen)
CD40 (antigen)
CD44 (antigen)
CD45 (antigen)
CD5 (antigen)
CD59 (antigen)
CD68 (antigen)
CD69 (antigen)
CD7 (antigen)
CD8 (antigen)
CD80 (antigen)
CD86 (antigen)
CFTR (cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator)
CTLA-4 (antigen)
Calcitonin gene-related peptide receptors
Calcitonin receptors
Calnexin
Calretinin
Cannabinoid receptors
Carcinoembryonic antigen
Cell adhesion molecules
Ciliary neurotrophic factor
Clathrin
Clusterin
Corticosteroid receptors
Corticotropin releasing factor receptors
Cyclophilins
Desmins
Dynamin
Dyneins
Dystrophin
Elastins
Epidermal growth factor receptors
Erythropoietin receptors
FSH receptors

Fas antigen
Ferritins
Fibrinogens
Fibronectins
GTPase-activating protein
Gastrin-releasing peptide receptors
Gelsolin
Glucagon receptors
Glucagon-like peptide-1 receptors
Glucocorticoid receptors
Gonadotropin receptors
Gonadotropin-releasing hormone receptor
Growth factor receptors
Growth hormone receptors
Growth hormone-releasing hormone receptors
Hemoglobins
Hemopexins
Hepatocyte growth factor
Heregulins
Immunoglobulin receptors
Insulin receptors
Insulin-like growth factor I receptors
Insulin-like growth factor II receptors
Interleukin 1 receptor antagonist
Interleukin 1 receptors
Interleukin 10
Interleukin 11
Interleukin 13
Interleukin 1.alpha.
Interleukin 1.beta.
Interleukin 3
Interleukin 3 receptors
Interleukin 4
Interleukin 4 receptors
Interleukin 5
Interleukin 5 receptors
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Interleukin 6 receptors
Interleukin 7
Interleukin 7 receptors
Interleukin 8
Interleukin 8 receptors
Interleukin 9
Intrinsic factors
Invariant chain (class II antigen)
LFA-3 (antigen)
Lactoferrins
Leptin receptors
Leukemia inhibitory factor
Leukemia inhibitory factor receptors
Leukosialin
Lymphotoxin
Macrophage colony-stimulating factor receptors
Macrophage inflammatory protein 2
Metallothioneins
Mineralocorticoid receptors
Moesins

Monocyte chemoattractant protein-1
Multidrug resistance proteins
Myelin P0 protein
Myelin basic protein
Myoglobins
Nerve growth factor receptors
Neurotensin receptors
Nicotinic receptors
Opioid receptors
Osteocalcins
Osteonectin
Osteopontin
Oxytocin receptors
Parathyroid hormone receptors
Parvalbumins
Pituitary adenylate cyclase-activating polypeptide receptor
Platelet-activating factor receptors
Platelet-derived growth factor receptors
Platelet-derived growth factors
Prion proteins
Progesterone receptors
Prolactin receptors
Proliferating cell nuclear antigen
Prostanoid receptors
Proteolipid protein
Radixin
Ras proteins
Rhodopsins
Ryanodine receptors
Secretin receptors
Stem cell factor
Sulfonylurea receptors
Synaptophysin
TCR .alpha..beta. (receptor)
Talin
Tau factor
Tenascins
Thrombin receptors
Thrombomodulin
Thrombospondins
Thromboxane receptors
Thyroglobulin
Thyrotropin receptors
Thyrotropin-releasing hormone receptors
Titins
Transcortins
Transferrin receptors
Transferrins
Transthyretin
Tubulins
Tumor necrosis factor receptors
Tumor necrosis factors
Urokinase-type plasminogen activator receptors
VIP receptors
Vasopressin receptors
Villin
Vimentins

Vinculin
Vitamin D receptors
neu (receptor)
p53 (protein)
.alpha.-Fetoproteins
.alpha.1-Acid glycoprotein
RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(core group of disease-related genes; gene probes used for genetic profiling in healthcare screening and planning)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(defender against **cell death** 1, core group of disease-related genes; gene probes used for genetic profiling in healthcare screening and planning)

IT Intestine, **neoplasm**
(familial polyposis, clin. management of; gene probes used for genetic profiling in healthcare screening and planning)

L15 ANSWER 4 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:795993 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:31743
TITLE: Gene probes used for genetic profiling in healthcare screening and planning
INVENTOR(S): Roberts, Gareth Wyn
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Genostic Pharma Limited, UK
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 149 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9964626	A2	19991216	WO 1999-GB1779	19990604
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9941586	A1	19991230	AU 1999-41586	19990604
AU 9941587	A1	19991230	AU 1999-41587	19990604
GB 2339200	A1	20000119	GB 1999-12914	19990604
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 1998-12098	19980606
			GB 1998-28289	19981223
			GB 1998-16086	19980724
			GB 1998-16921	19980805
			GB 1998-17097	19980807
			GB 1998-17200	19980808
			GB 1998-17632	19980814
			GB 1998-17943	19980819

WO 1999-GB1779 19990604

AB There is considerable evidence that significant factor underlying the individual variability in response to disease, therapy and prognosis lies in a person's genetic make-up. There have been numerous examples relating that polymorphisms within a given gene can alter the functionality of the protein encoded by that gene thus leading to a variable physiol. response.

In order to bring about the integration of genomics into medical practice and enable design and building of a technol. platform which will enable the everyday practice of mol. medicine a way must be invented for the DNA sequence data to be aligned with the identification of genes central to the induction, development, progression and outcome of disease or physiol. states of interest. According to the invention, the no. of genes and their configurations (mutations and polymorphisms) needed to be identified in order to provide crit. clin. information concerning individual prognosis is considerably less than the 100,000 thought to comprise the human genome. The identification of the identity of the core group of genes enables the invention of a design for genetic profiling technologies.

IC ICM C12Q001-68
ICS C07K016-18

CC 3-1 (Biochemical Genetics)
Section cross-reference(s): 9, 13, 14

IT Chromogranins
Cyclins
Glycophorins
Immunoglobulins
RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(A, **core** group of disease-related genes; gene probes used for genetic profiling in healthcare screening and planning)

IT CD **antigens**
RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(CD24, core group of disease-related genes; gene probes used for genetic profiling in healthcare screening and planning)

IT Antigens
RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(CD93, core group of disease-**related** genes; gene probes used for genetic profiling in healthcare screening and planning)

IT Transcription factors
RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(CREB (cAMP-**responsive** element-binding), core group of disease-related genes; gene probes used for genetic profiling in healthcare screening and planning)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**CREB**-binding, core group of disease-related genes; gene probes used for genetic profiling in healthcare screening and planning)

IT Gene, animal

RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(CRX, core **group** of disease-related genes; gene probes used for genetic profiling in healthcare screening and planning)

IT Colony stimulating factor receptors
RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**CSF**-3, core group of disease-related genes; gene probes used for genetic profiling in healthcare screening and planning)

IT Gene, animal
RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(CYP11A1, core **group** of disease-related genes; gene probes used for genetic profiling in healthcare screening and planning)

IT Gene, animal
RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(CYP11B1, core **group** of disease-related genes; gene probes used for genetic profiling in healthcare screening and planning)

IT Gene, animal
RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**CYP11B2**, core group of disease-related genes; gene probes used for genetic profiling in healthcare screening and planning)

IT Gene, animal
RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(CYP17, core **group** of disease-related genes; gene probes used for genetic profiling in healthcare screening and planning)

IT Gene, animal
RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(CYP19, core **group** of disease-related genes; gene probes used for genetic profiling in healthcare screening and planning)

IT Transcription factors
RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(WT1 (Wilms' **tumor** suppressor 1), core group of disease-related genes; gene probes used for genetic profiling in healthcare screening and planning)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**apoptosis**-regulating, ligand 1 and **apoptosis**-inducing factor, core group of disease-related genes; gene probes used for genetic profiling in healthcare screening and planning)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**apoptosis**-regulating, neuronal **apoptosis**-inhibitory, core group of disease-related genes; gene probes used for genetic profiling in healthcare screening and planning)

IT ACTH receptors
Albumins, biological studies
Amelogenins
Amyloid precursor proteins

Androgen receptors
Aromatic hydrocarbon receptors
Arrestins
Benzodiazepine receptors
CD1 (antigen)
CD14 (antigen)
CD19 (antigen)
CD2 (antigen)
CD20 (antigen)
CD22 (antigen)
CD26 (antigen)
CD28 (antigen)
CD3 (antigen)
CD34 (antigen)
CD36 (antigen)
CD38 (antigen)
CD4 (antigen)
CD40 (antigen)
CD44 (antigen)
CD45 (antigen)
CD5 (antigen)
CD59 (antigen)
CD68 (antigen)
CD69 (antigen)
CD7 (antigen)
CD8 (antigen)
CD80 (antigen)
CD86 (antigen)
CFTR (cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator)
CTLA-4 (antigen)
Calcitonin gene-related peptide receptors
Calcitonin receptors
Calnexin
Calretinin
Cannabinoid receptors
Carcinoembryonic antigen
Cell adhesion molecules
Ciliary neurotrophic factor
Clathrin
Clusterin
Corticosteroid receptors
Corticotropin releasing factor receptors
Cyclophilins
Desmins
Dynamin
Dyneins
Dystrophin
Elastins
Epidermal growth factor receptors
Erythropoietin receptors
FSH receptors
Fas antigen
Ferritins
Fibrinogens
Fibronectins
GTPase-activating protein
Gastrin-releasing peptide receptors

Gelsolin
Glucagon receptors
Glucagon-like peptide-1 receptors
Glucocorticoid receptors
Gonadotropin receptors
Gonadotropin-releasing hormone receptor
Growth factor receptors
Growth hormone receptors
Growth hormone-releasing hormone receptors
Hemoglobins
Hemopexins
Hepatocyte growth factor
Heregulins
Immunoglobulin receptors
Insulin receptors
Insulin-like growth factor I receptors
Insulin-like growth factor II receptors
Interleukin 1 receptor antagonist
Interleukin 1 receptors
Interleukin 10
Interleukin 11
Interleukin 13
Interleukin 1.alpha.
Interleukin 1.beta.
Interleukin 3
Interleukin 3 receptors
Interleukin 4
Interleukin 4 receptors
Interleukin 5
Interleukin 5 receptors
Interleukin 6
Interleukin 6 receptors
Interleukin 7
Interleukin 7 receptors
Interleukin 8
Interleukin 8 receptors
Interleukin 9
Intrinsic factors
Invariant chain (class II antigen)
LFA-3 (antigen)
Lactoferrins
Leptin receptors
Leukemia inhibitory factor
Leukemia inhibitory factor receptors
Leukosialin
Lymphotoxin
Macrophage colony-stimulating factor receptors
Macrophage inflammatory protein 2
Metallothioneins
Mineralocorticoid receptors
Moesins
Monocyte chemoattractant protein-1
Multidrug resistance proteins
Myelin P0 protein
Myelin basic protein
Myoglobins
Nerve growth factor receptors

Neurotensin receptors
Nicotinic receptors
Opioid receptors
Osteocalcins
Osteonectin
Osteopontin
Oxytocin receptors
Parathyroid hormone receptors
Parvalbumins
Pituitary adenylate cyclase-activating polypeptide receptor
Platelet-activating factor receptors
Platelet-derived growth factor receptors
Platelet-derived growth factors
Prion proteins
Progesterone receptors
Prolactin receptors
Proliferating cell nuclear antigen
Prostanoid receptors
Proteolipid protein
Radixin
Ras proteins
Rhodopsins
Ryanodine receptors
Secretin receptors
Stem cell factor
Sulfonylurea receptors
Synaptophysin
TCR .alpha..beta. (receptor)
Talin
Tau factor
Tenascins
Thrombin receptors
Thrombomodulin
Thrombospondins
Thromboxane receptors
Thyroglobulin
Thyrotropin receptors
Thyrotropin-releasing hormone receptors
Titins
Transcortins
Transferrin receptors
Transferrins
Transthyretin
Tubulins
Tumor necrosis factor receptors
Tumor necrosis factors
Urokinase-type plasminogen activator receptors
VIP receptors
Vasopressin receptors
Villin
Vimentins
Vinculin
Vitamin D receptors
neu (receptor)
p53 (protein)
.alpha.-Fetoproteins
.alpha.1-Acid glycoprotein

RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(core group of disease-related genes; gene probes used for genetic profiling in healthcare screening and planning)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(defender against **cell death** 1, core group of disease-related genes; gene probes used for genetic profiling in healthcare screening and planning)

IT Intestine, **neoplasm**
(familial polyposis, clin. management of; gene probes used for genetic profiling in healthcare screening and planning)

L15 ANSWER 5 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:635561 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:248296
TITLE: Material composition for tissue formation
INVENTOR(S): Storch, Uwe
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 6 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 19812195	A1	19990930	DE 1998-19812195	19980319
DE 19812195	C2	20000330		
WO 9947097	A3	19991111	WO 1999-DE781	19990315
W: US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1998-19812195 19980319

AB A monomer compn. which polymerizes to an open-pored foam (e.g. of polyurethane) is useful for prepn. of implants, into the pores of which new tissue can grow. The implant material is biodegradable at a sufficient rate so as not to impede the growth of new tissue into the pores. The pores may be formed by dissoln. of water-sol. particles or resorbable hollow spheres; these may contain an active agent such as a hormone or bone substitute material which is released upon dissoln. of the particles or spheres. The compn. is useful e.g. for filling periodontal pockets, bone augmentation in the jaw, correction of bone defects, treatment of osteoporosis, and as an endodontal filling material. Thus, castor oil 10, diol ester 26, trimethylene diisocyanate 80, hydroxylapatite 15, poly(lactic acid) hollow spheres (contg. amelogenin or bone morphogenetic protein) 5, and KCl 50 wt. parts were mixed at 40.degree. to form a polyurethane prepolymer which, on adding 2 drops 30% aq. H2O2, assumed a honeylike consistency suitable for implantation.

IC ICM A61L027-00
ICS C08G018-10; C08G018-32; C08J009-26; C08J009-32; A61K038-27
ICI C08G018-10, C08G101-00
CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)

IT Animal tissue
Antitumor agents
Regeneration, animal
(material compn. for tissue formation)
IT **Amelogenins**
Bone morphogenetic proteins
Hormones, animal, biological studies
Neurotransmitters
Tumor necrosis factors
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(material compn. for tissue formation)
REFERENCE COUNT: 7
REFERENCE(S): (1) Anon; DE 19610715 C1 HCAPLUS
(2) Anon; DE 3525731 A1 HCAPLUS
(3) Anon; DE 3644588 C1 HCAPLUS
(4) Anon; US 5466462
(6) Anon; US 5718916 HCAPLUS
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 6 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:603830 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:23275
TITLE: Immunohistochemical demonstration of bcl-2 protein in human tooth germ during the tooth development and odontogenic epithelial rest
AUTHOR(S): Yamazaki, Yasushi; Tsukinoki, Keiichi; Miyoshi, Yoshiko
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department Oral Pathology, Kanagawa Dental College, Japan
SOURCE: Kanagawa Shigaku (1997), 32(3-4), 260-273
CODEN: KSHGDM; ISSN: 0454-8302
PUBLISHER: Kanagawa Shika Daigaku Gakkai
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese
AB The expression of bcl-2 proteins occurred in the tooth germ in the bud stage. In step with the growth of the tooth germ, bcl-2 was continuously expressed in the inner enamel epithelium, Hertwig's epithelial root sheath, ameloblast and stratum intermedium. Bcl-2 protein was also present in Malassez' epithelial rests in the periodontal membrane as well as odontogenic epithelial remnants in the dental sax. In contrast, in the outer enamel epithelium in the process of atrophy, there appeared signs of **apoptosis** accompanied by the formation apoptotic bodies. Thus, bcl-2 protein may be involved in promotion of enamel formation and **cell death** inhibiting activity in the retention of odontogenic epithelia.
CC 13-6 (Mammalian Biochemistry)
ST bcl2 protein tooth germ development **apoptosis**; enamel formation tooth bcl2 protein
IT Tooth
Tooth **enamel**
(bcl-2 **protein** in human tooth germ during the tooth development and **apoptosis**)
IT bcl-2 protein
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BAC (Biological activity or

effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(bcl-2 protein in human tooth germ during the tooth development and **apoptosis**)
IT Tooth
(germ; bcl-2 protein in human tooth germ during the tooth development and **apoptosis**)

L15 ANSWER 7 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:534049 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:288443
TITLE: **Amelogenin** expression in canine oral tissues and lesions
AUTHOR(S): Yuasa, Y.; Kraegel, S. A.; Verstraete, F. J.; Winthrop, M.; Griffey, S. M.; Madewell, B. R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Surgical and Radiological Sciences, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of California, Davis, CA, 95616, USA
SOURCE: J. Comp. Pathol. (1998), 119(1), 15-25
CODEN: JCVPAR; ISSN: 0021-9975
PUBLISHER: W. B. Saunders Co. Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Amelogenins are major enamel proteins within the enamel extracellular matrix. The expression of amelogenin was confirmed in neonatal tissues of the canine jaw. The sequence of a portion of canine amelogenin cDNA, within exons 5 and 6, was detd. and closely homologous to sequences reported in the cow, pig, mouse and human being. Two acanthomatous epulides collected from clin. affected dogs showed amelogenin expression, whereas 22 other canine oral lesions, including six addnl. acanthomatous epulides, did not show amelogenin expression. Examn. of structural proteins may allow precise identification of the histogenesis of the odontogenic neoplasms, which are often difficult to distinguish by morphol. criteria alone.
CC 14-1 (Mammalian Pathological Biochemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): 13
ST **amelogenin** cDNA sequence dog mouth lesion
IT Dog (Canis familiaris)
Gene expression
Oral **tumors**
Protein sequences
cDNA sequences
(**amelogenin** cDNA sequences of dog and expression in oral tissues and lesions)
IT Genes (animal)
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(**amelogenin** cDNA sequences of dog and expression in oral tissues and lesions)
IT **Amelogenins**
RL: BPR (Biological process); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(**amelogenin** cDNA sequences of dog and expression in oral tissues and lesions)
IT Mouth
(epithelium; **amelogenin** cDNA sequences of dog and expression in oral tissues and lesions)
IT Protein sequences

(homol.; of **amelogenin** of dog and other mammals)
IT Epithelium
(mouth; **amelogenin** cDNA sequences of dog and expression in oral tissues and lesions)

L15 ANSWER 8 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:267621 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:47345
TITLE: Insulin-like growth factor-I receptor in the cell biology of the ameloblast: an immunohistochemical study on the rat incisor
AUTHOR(S): Joseph, B. K.; Savage, N. W.; Young, W. G.; Waters, M. J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Dentistry, University of Queensland, Brisbane, 4072, Australia
SOURCE: Epithelial Cell Biol. (1994), 3(2), 47-53
CODEN: ECBIEP; ISSN: 0940-9912
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The distribution of IGF-I receptor is reported in the odontogenic epithelium and mesenchyme of the continuously erupting mandibular incisor of the rat by immunohistochem. using a polyclonal antibody specific to the IGF-I receptor. Odontogenic epithelium is a unique odontogenic sequence in that all stages of the complex life cycle of the ameloblast are represented along the length of the enamel-forming aspect of the tooth. Pre-ameloblasts become post-mitotic before secreting **enamel matrix**. When the full thickness of the enamel has been formed, a remarkable transition in phenotype takes place in the ameloblast. It changes from a protein secretory cell to one active in maturation of **enamel matrix** by removal of water and protein from the increasingly mineralized matrix. The distribution and intensity of IGF-I receptor expression varied with the phenotypic stages of the ameloblasts. Diffuse cellular staining for IGF-I receptor was found during the active secretory phase of amelogenesis. However, towards the end of this phase, the staining was confirmed to granular or vesicular structures within the cytoplasm. These granular deposits gradually decreased as the ameloblasts made the transition towards enamel maturation. This transition is accompanied by programmed **cell death** (**apoptosis**) of approx. 25% of the ameloblasts and cells in this zone did not stain for IGF-I receptor. With the onset of enamel maturation, diffuse staining of the ameloblast layer was re-established gradually and staining remained evident right up to the reduced enamel epithelium, which joins with the oral epithelium. Strong IGF-I receptor immunoreactivity was obsd. in the stratum basale and stratum spinosum of the adjacent labial gingival epithelium. The presence of type 1 receptors in the ameloblast layer, at different stages of its development, implicates IGF-I involvement in cell proliferation, differentiation and enamel formation throughout amelogenesis. The non-expression of IGF-I receptor in the transitional zone suggests that a decline in the expression of IGF-I receptor is accompanied by modulation of the ameloblasts to a different functional phenotype and by programmed **cell death** (**apoptosis**) in some cells of this population. In the dental mesenchyme, post-mitotic odontoblasts and

predentine matrix were pos. for IGF-I receptor, as were osteoblasts and osteoclasts.

CC 2-10 (Mammalian Hormones)

IT **Apoptosis**
Cell differentiation
Cell proliferation
Cytoplasm
Osteoblast
Osteoclast
(IGF-I receptor in odontogenic cells of incisor tooth during odontogenesis)

L15 ANSWER 9 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:211571 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:52508
TITLE: Expression and localization of sulfated glycoprotein-2 mRNA in the rat incisor tooth ameloblasts: Relationships with **apoptosis**
AUTHOR(S): Joseph, B. K.; Gobe, G. C.; Savage, N. W.; Young, W. G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department Dentistry, University Queensland, Brisbane, 4072, Australia
SOURCE: Int. J. Exp. Pathol. (1994), 75(5), 313-20
CODEN: IJEPEI; ISSN: 0959-9673
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The expression of sulfated glycoprotein-2 (SGP-2) is assocd. with the onset of cellular atrophy and death in many rodent tissues. This gene has a multifunctional involvement that includes **apoptosis**, spermatogenesis, promotion of cell-cell interactions, modulation of complement systems and tissue regeneration and remodelling. Using decalcified mandibles, mRNA for SGP-2 in rat incisor tooth ameloblasts was examd. by in situ hybridization using 35S riboprobes. The rat incisor is unique in that, at one time, all stages of the complex life cycle of the ameloblasts are represented along the length of the enamel-forming aspect of the tooth. The pre-ameloblasts only secrete **enamel matrix** after mitosis. When the full thickness of the enamel has been formed, a remarkable transition in phenotype takes place in the ameloblast. This transition is accompanied by **apoptosis** or programmed **cell death** of approx. 25% of ameloblasts. An addnl. 25% of ameloblasts undergo **apoptosis** when maturation of **enamel matrix** takes place with removal of water and protein from the increasingly mineralized matrix. In the present study, expression of SGP-2 was localized most often in the post-secretory transition and maturation ameloblasts. In contrast, the presecretory and secretory ameloblasts did not demonstrate specific hybridization signals. Consistently, neither the odontoblasts nor the pulp demonstrated hybridization signals. Hence the results support other published results which show that increased expression of SGP-2 is assocd. with **apoptosis**. The exact function of the SGP-2 gene and its products is not fully defined. However, the results of the authors' study show that expression of the SGP-2 gene may provide an early indication of presence of **apoptosis** in rat incisor ameloblasts.

CC 13-6 (Mammalian Biochemistry)
ST sulfated glycoprotein 2 mRNA ameloblast **apoptosis**; tooth ameloblast glycoprotein SGP2 **apoptosis**
IT **Apoptosis**
(expression and localization of sulfated glycoprotein-2 mRNA in the rat
incisor tooth ameloblasts in relation to **apoptosis**)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process)
(for sulfated glycoprotein-2; gene for glycoprotein SGP-2 in tooth ameloblasts expression and localization and relation with **apoptosis**)
IT Ribonucleic acids, messenger
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process)
(for sulfated glycoprotein-2; mRNA for glycoprotein SGP-2 in tooth ameloblasts expression and localization and relation with **apoptosis**)
IT Sialoglycoproteins
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(SGP-2 (sulfoglycoprotein 2), mRNA for glycoprotein SGP-2 in tooth ameloblasts expression and localization and relation with **apoptosis**)
IT Tooth
(ameloblast, expression and localization of sulfated glycoprotein-2 mRNA in the rat incisor tooth ameloblasts in relation to **apoptosis**)

L15 ANSWER 10 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:554405 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:154405
TITLE: Immunohistochemical demonstration of **enamel matrix proteins**, type IV collagen and fibronectin in odontogenic **tumors**
AUTHOR(S): Hina, Masahiko; Inoue, Masahisa; Nagatsuka, Hitoshi; Nagai, Noriyuki
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dent. Sch., Okayama Univ., Okayama, 700, Japan
SOURCE: Okayama Shigakkai Zasshi (1994), 13(1), 57-66
CODEN: OSZAE3; ISSN: 0913-3941
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese
AB Distribution of amelogenin (AN) and enamelin (EN) depicted the difference and possible disorders in adenoid odontogenic tumor, ameloblastic odontoma, odontoma, ameloblastic fibroma, and ameloblastoma. AN and EN were pos. around mineralization substances and in tumor cells of adenoid odontogenic tumor, where type IV collagen (CN) and fibronectin (FN) were neg. Part of the tumor cells developed to gain the ability of enamel substance synthesis without interaction between epithelium and mesodermic tissue. AN and EN were pos. in dentinum and basophilic cementum neighboring enamel substrate and enamelum in ameloblastic odontoma and odontoma. The distribution on prismata adamantina was irregular, suggesting functional anomaly in epithelial cells after differentiation to
synthesize AN and EN. Ameloblastic fibroma and ameloblastoma were neg. for AN and EN and pos. for FN and CN.

CC 14-1 (Mammalian Pathological Biochemistry)
ST **enamel protein** collagen fibronectin odontogenic **tumor**
IT Fibronectins
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(in odontogenic **tumors**, in humans)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**amelogenins**, in odontogenic **tumors**, in humans)
IT Tooth
(**enamel**, **matrix proteins**, in odontogenic **tumors**)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**enamelins**, in odontogenic **tumors**, in humans)
IT Tooth
(**neoplasm**, ameloblastic and adenoid, **enamel matrix proteins** and type IV collagen and fibronectin in)
IT Jaw
Tooth
(**neoplasm**, ameloblastic fibroma, **enamel matrix proteins** and type IV collagen and fibronectin in)
IT Tooth
(**neoplasm**, ameloblastoma, **enamel matrix proteins** and type IV collagen and fibronectin in)
IT Collagens, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(type IV, in odontogenic **tumors**, in humans)

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=> fil wpids

FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 12:58:23 ON 25 SEP 2000
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FILE LAST UPDATED: 21 SEP 2000                    <20000921/UP>
>>>UPDATE WEEKS:
MOST RECENT DERWENT WEEK                 200046   <200046/DW>
DERWENT WEEK FOR CHEMICAL CODING:        200046
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=> d his


     (FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:53:01 ON 25 SEP 2000)
               DEL HIS Y

     FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 12:54:49 ON 25 SEP 2000
L1          126 S ENAMELIN# OR AMELOGENIN# OR AMELIN# OR TUFTELIN#
ENAMEL(2W)
L2          126 S ENAMELIN# OR AMELOGENIN# OR AMELIN# OR TUFTELIN# OR
ENAMEL(2
L3         1907 S APOPTOSIS OR CELL DEATH
L4        44881 S CANCER# OR TUMOR# OR NEOPLAS? OR MALIGN? OR TUMOUR#
L5            1 S L2 AND (L3 OR L4)
              E WO2000053196/PN
L6        10317 S ENAMEL#
L7            0 S L6 AND L3
L8            7 S L6 AND L4

     FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 12:58:23 ON 25 SEP 2000

=> d que l5

L2          126 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  ENAMELIN# OR AMELOGENIN# OR AMELIN# OR
                TUFTELIN# OR  ENAMEL(2W) (MATRIX OR PROTEIN#)OR ENAMEL (2W)
                (PROTEIN# OR MATRIX)
L3         1907 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  APOPTOSIS OR CELL DEATH
L4        44881 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  CANCER# OR TUMOR# OR NEOPLAS? OR
                MALIGN? OR TUMOUR#
L5            1 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  L2 AND (L3 OR L4)


=> d que l8
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L4        44881 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  CANCER# OR TUMOR# OR NEOPLAS? OR
                MALIGN? OR TUMOUR#
L6        10317 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  ENAMEL#
L8            7 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  L6 AND L4


=> d .wp l5;d .wp l8 1-7


L5   ANSWER 1 OF 1  WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2000   DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN   2000-255692 [22]   WPIDS
DNC  C2000-077944
TI   Determining relative copy number of target nucleic acid, useful e.g. for
     detecting cancer-associated deletions or amplifications, by
     amplifying target and reference sequences.
DC   B04 D16 J04
IN   CHIANG, P; KURNIT, D M; WANG, C J
PA   (BIOT-N) BIOTRONICS CORP
CYC  1
PI   US 6033854    A  20000307 (200022)*      13p
ADT  US 6033854 A CIP of US 1991-808463 19911216, Div ex US 1994-250849
     19940526, CIP of US 1995-434474 19950504, US 1998-14065 19980127
FDT  US 6033854 A CIP of US 5348853, Div ex US 5567583, CIP of US 5712386
PRAI US 1998-14065    19980127; US 1991-808463   19911216; US 1994-250849
     19940526; US 1995-434474   19950504
AB   US   6033854 A UPAB: 20000508
     NOVELTY - The number of copies of a target nucleic acid (I) relative to
     the number of copies of a reference nucleic acid (II) is determined by
     amplification of (I) and (II) then comparing amplification of (I) to that
     of (II).
          DETAILED DESCRIPTION - (I) is amplified, using a polymerase and
     specific primers (P1, P2), both optionally having a segment
non-contiguous
     to the primer sequence, in presence of an oligonucleotide (ON1) that (i)
     can not function as primer for the polymerase and (ii) has at least 5
     consecutive nucleotides (nt) fully complementary to part of P1.
     Amplification of (I) is measured and (II) is amplified under similar
     conditions, using specific primers (P3, P4) and a second oligonucleotide
     (ON2) complementary to part of P3.
          An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a kit containing P1-P4,
ON1
     and ON2, with both ON containing 10-50 nt.
          USE - The method is used to detect alterations (deletions or
     amplifications) of genomic sequences, e.g. for diagnosis and monitoring
of
     cancers or genetic diseases associated with dosage anomalies
     (Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease or Di George syndrome).
          ADVANTAGE - The method is quick, sensitive and non-invasive, and
     requires only 10-100 copies for amplification. All subjects and unique
     markers are informative, i.e. polymorphic markers do not have to be
     identified in a subject. Abnormalities can be detected in almost every
     tumor, using only a small number of probes.
     Dwg.0/0
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L8 ANSWER 1 OF 7 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1999-528281 [45] WPIDS
DNN N1999-391277 DNC C1999-155546
TI Anticancer ferroselenium pot - obtained by smelting iron, adding selenium-tin alloy, press casting, heat treating, polishing, etc..
DC M27 P28
IN WANG, L
PA (WANG-I) WANG L
CYC 1
PI CN 1221803 A 19990707 (199945)* 1p
ADT CN 1221803 A CN 1997-125225 19971231
PRAI CN 1997-125225 19971231
AB CN 1221803 A UPAB: 19991103
An anti-**cancer** ferroselenium pot is made up Se-Fe alloy with the weight ratio of (0.01-0.5 for Se) to 100 (for Fe) through smelting iron, adding Se-Sn alloy (0.03-1.5%) to molten iron, press casting, heat treating, polishing, enamelling or painting on its external surface with **enamel** or high-temp paint, and installing handle.
Dwg.0/0

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 7 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1999-478593 [40] WPIDS
DNN N1999-356322
TI Skin abnormalities treatment device.
DC P31 S05
IN ASSA, S; PATERSON, S; RIDEOUT, J
PA (SAHA-N) SAHAR TECHNOLOGIES INC
CYC 1
PI US 5938657 A 19990817 (199940)* 21p
ADT US 5938657 A US 1997-792357 19970205
PRAI US 1997-792357 19970205
AB US 5938657 A UPAB: 19991004
NOVELTY - An outlining mechanism (18) receives light beam from a source (14) and produces visually continuous outlines (20) of predetermined shape. An energy source direction modulator (30) receives EM energy from an energy source (26) to direct energy to different locations within an area (24) outlined on a surface (22). A controller (31) regulates shape of the outline and energy delivered to the surface.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A handpiece (13) is held and moved with respect to the surface (22) so that an irradiation beam (16) is focussed adjacent to a distal end (23).
USE - For skin treatment such as skin surface ablation, hair removal, hair implantation, and for gum ablation, disinfection, tooth **enamel** cleaning, fat tissue ablation for breast reduction, evaporation of severely burned tissue, drilling hole in heart muscle, heating tissue for pain reduction, ablation of **tumors**.
ADVANTAGE - Enables to visualize treatment area to enhance safety and accuracy of treatment method. Delivers energy to skin surface in pulsed pattern. Controls energy delivery position accurately. Produces several outline areas of different shapes and size.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows side elevation of skin treatment device.
Handpiece 13
Light source 14
Irradiation beam 16
Outlining mechanism 18
Outlines 20

Surface 22
Distal end 23
Area 24
Energy source direction modulator 30
Controller 31
Dwg.1/10

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 7 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1999-337168 [28] WPIDS
DNN N1999-252712
TI Energy radiating method for treatment of skin disease.
DC P31 S05
IN ASSA, S; PATERSON, S; RIDEOUT, J
PA (SAHA-N) SAHAR TECHNOLOGIES
CYC 1
PI US 5906609 A 19990525 (199928)* 21p
ADT US 5906609 A US 1997-792355 19970205
PRAI US 1997-792355 19970205
AB US 5906609 A UPAB: 19990719
NOVELTY - A handheld apparatus (12) which includes an outlining mechanism (18) and an energy source direction modulator (30), is placed adjacent to surface (22). A visually continuous outline (20) is formed on surface using mechanism. Apparatus (12) is moved such that outline surrounds an area (24) to be treated with energy and energy is delivered using modulator to area surrounded by outline.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The shape of the outline is selected from the group consisting of polygons, circles, ellipse. The outline has size between 9-2500 mm2. The electromagnetic energy from the modulator, produced by a laser, is focused on the surface in a spot having a diameter between 200 mu m and 5mm.
USE - For hair removal and hair implantation, gum ablation, disinfection, tooth **enamel** cleaning, fat tissue ablation, for breast reduction, drilling hole in heart muscle, heating tissue for pain reduction and ablation of **tumors** within the body. Surfaces that are treated with energy includes an exposed area of internal tissue, such as muscle or fat tissue, a surface in an oral cavity such as gum tissue or a tooth **enamel**.
ADVANTAGE - By being able to visualize area that is treated prior to delivery of energy, safety of accuracy of method is improved. Interruption of delivery of energy by discontinuing activation, increases device's safety.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the handheld apparatus.
Handheld apparatus 12
Outlining mechanism 18
Continuous outline 20
Surface 22
Area 24
Direction modulator 30
Dwg.1/10

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 7 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1997-393305 [36] WPIDS
DNN N1997-327409
TI Selective biological material removal processing method using pulsed laser
for e.g. brain surgery - using individual pulses with duration in range of
femto to pico seconds, beam being repeatedly directed to interact with thin layer of target material to form plasma, and allowing plasma to decay.
DC P31 P78 S03 S05 V08
IN DA, SILVA L B; FEIT, M D; GLINSKY, M E; MATTHEWS, D L; NEEV, J; PERRY, M D; RUBENCHIK, A M; STUART, B C
PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA
CYC 75
PI WO 9726830 A1 19970731 (199736)* EN 31p
RW: AT BE CH DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN
AU 9718233 A 19970820 (199749)
EP 821570 A1 19980204 (199810) EN
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE
US 5720894 A 19980224 (199815) 17p
JP 11504843 W 19990511 (199929) 38p
ADT WO 9726830 A1 WO 1997-US106 19970106; AU 9718233 A AU 1997-18233 19970106;
EP 821570 A1 EP 1997-903741 19970106, WO 1997-US106 19970106; US 5720894 A
US 1996-584522 19960111; JP 11504843 W JP 1997-523142 19970106, WO 1997-US106 19970106
FDT AU 9718233 A Based on WO 9726830; EP 821570 A1 Based on WO 9726830; JP 11504843 W Based on WO 9726830
PRAI US 1996-584522 19960111
AB WO 9726830 A UPAB: 19970909
The method involves providing a pulsed laser which produces a pulsed output beam, individual pulses having a pulse duration in the range of from about 1 femtosecond to 100 picoseconds. The pulsed output beam is directed onto a target material from which removal is required. The pulse interacts with a thin layer of the material to form a plasma.

The plasma is allowed to decay and the material is then removed. The plasma formation is repeated at a pulse repetition rate greater than 10 pulses per second until a sufficient depth of material has been removed with no transfer of thermal or mechanical energy into the remaining material, also there is not collateral damage.

USE/ADVANTAGE - For e.g. brain and spinal surgery, bone removal in neural surgical application, orthopaedic surgery, middle ear bone surgery, cholesteatoma, jaw bone surgery, **malignant** tissue removal, tympanic membrane surgery, elimination of carious lesion in dentistry, removal of stain on outer tooth surface, ablation of **enamel**, dentin, diseased soft gum tissue and diseased nerve tissue. Efficiently removes substantial material volumes whole and leaves healthy tissue undamaged.
Dwg.7/7

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 7 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1995-290318 [38] WPIDS
DNC C1995-130537
TI Vasoconstrictor for treating blood vessel injuries - comprises thrombin contg carrier and fibrinogen contg carrier in calcium contg soln.
DC B04
PA (TERU) TERUMO CORP
CYC 1
PI JP 07188047 A 19950725 (199538)* 4p
ADT JP 07188047 A JP 1993-336071 19931228
PRAI JP 1993-336071 19931228
AB JP 07188047 A UPAB: 19950927
Vasoconstrictor comprises a combination of thrombin-contg. carrier and fibrinogen-contg. carrier in Ca-contg. soln.

Pref., each carrier pref. has size of 0.2 microns, and is a macromolecule, microparticle or its aggregate or nano-sized micro particle, esp. liposome or emulsion. Thrombin is pref. 100-200 U/ml (to total amt.). The fibrinogen amt. is 2-6 wt.% (to total amt.), and the carrier e.g. phospholipid amt. is 3.5-4.5 wt.% (to total amt.). The outer liq. pref. contains Ca ion.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Used in treatment of blood vessel injuries e.g. cerebrovascular therapeutic aneurysm and arteriovenous malformation (AVM), and in haemostasis and treatment of **cancer**. The vasoconstrictor rapidly produces at the end of a catheter, by anodal electrifying, thrombus of suitable stiffness and elasticity, which firmly adheres to the wall of an aneurysm without deformation. The catheter may be easily eliminated.

In an example, thrombin (20 ml, 5 mg/ml) was kneaded with 5 g presome and pressed with a French-press to give thrombin-contg. liposome, which was ultra-centrifuged to free it from free thrombin. Fibrinogen-contg. liposome was prepd. by the same process from 20 ml fibrinogen (5 mg/ml) using physiological saline as the outer liq. Both liposome solns. were mixed nd added with CaCl2-soln. to adjust Ca-concn. (10 mg/ml) to twice as much blood. The obtd. vasoconstrictor was infused in surgically prepd. varix of rabbit carotid artery. One end of an **enamel** wire was placed as anode and electrified (9 V, 20 mA) between the skin as a cathode to form thrombus after 5-10 min. In reference, conventional electric thrombosis was examined with heparinated rabbit whole blood in a test tube (9 V, 20 mA) to observe black-brown thrombus comprising degenerated blood red cells only around the anode after 30 min.
Dwg.0/0

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 7 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1995-178222 [23] WPIDS
DNN N1995-139937
TI Eddy current heating for hyperthermia **cancer** treatment - has impedance matching transformer connected between tank circuit and power source and metallic needle tube.
DC S05 X25
IN CHAN, K W
PA (CITY) CITY OF HOPE

CYC 1
PI US 5412182 A 19950502 (199523)* 5p
ADT US 5412182 A US 1992-865939 19920409
PRAI US 1992-865939 19920409
AB US 5412182 A UPAB: 19950619
The hyperthermia device comprises a device being sealed in electrically insulating plastic tubing. The device comprises a length of metallic needle tube and a wire is wound toroidally around the length of metallic needle tube. A power source is connected to the wire, the length of metallic needle tube being heated by eddy currents produced in it when an energized power source is connected to the wire.

The length of metallic needle tube is a length of seventeen gauge stainless steel needle tube and in which the wire is 36 or 38 AWG **enamel** coated copper wire.

ADVANTAGE - Losses in feed wires are minimised
Dwg.1/3

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 7 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1984-032201 [06] WPIDS
DNC C1984-013632
TI Prepn. of pharmaceutical from leaves of low striped bamboo - by soaking in
water and concentrating eluate by boiling then cooling to ppte. prod..
DC B04
PA (HOSH-N) HOSHI SEIYAKU KK
CYC 1
PI JP 50160415 A 19751225 (198406)* 6p
ADT JP 50160415 A JP 1974-70141 19740621
PRAI JP 1974-70141 19740621
AB JP 50160415 A UPAB: 19930925
Method comprises soaking dried and finely sheared leaves of low striped bamboo in water in a pan to elute water-soluble substance which are boiled to give first conc. soln.; then dried and finely sheared leaves are
immersed in water in a porcelain **enamel** pan to elute water-soluble substance and boiling to concentrate soln. produced produced. The first conc. soln. is added to this soln. to make a mixt. The
mixt. is heated continuously until reaching 120 to 160 deg.C under boiling
dry conditions. The product is added with hot water and boiled and the supernatant is taken out and boiled for concn. The obtd. prod. is cooled to produce ppte. The method has no side effect due to solvents and bring about a perfect extn. The extract is known to have diuretic, antiphlogistic, and **tumour**-inhibiting effects.
0/0

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=> fil biosis

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     (FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 12:59:16 ON 25 SEP 2000)
               DEL HIS Y
L1           937 S ENAMELIN# OR AMELOGENIN# OR AMELIN# OR TUFTELIN# OR
ENAMEL(2
L2         64527 S APOPTOSIS OR CELL DEATH
L3             4 S L1 AND L2
L4        873989 S CANCER# OR NEOPLAS? OR TUMOR# OR TUMOUR#
L5            27 S L1 AND L4
L6             8 S L5 AND (PREVENT? OR TREAT? OR THERAP? OR INHIBIT? OR ANTI?)
L7            34 S ENAMEL# AND L2
L8             6 S L7 AND  MATRIX
L9        204182 S ANTITUM? OR ANTICANCER? OR ANTINEOPLAS?
L10            1 S L1 AND L9
L11           14 S L3 OR L6 OR L8 OR L10

     FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 13:04:07 ON 25 SEP 2000

=> d bib ab it 1-14


L11  ANSWER 1 OF 14  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
AN   2000:347440  BIOSIS
DN   PREV200000347440
TI   Ghost cells in calcifying odontogenic cyst express enamel
     -related proteins.
AU   Takata, T. (1); Zhao, M. (1); Nikai, H. (1); Uchida, T.; Wang, T.
CS   (1) Department of Oral Pathology, Hiroshima University School of
     Dentistry, Kasumi 1-2-3, Minami-ku, Hiroshima, 734-8553 Japan
SO   Histochemical Journal, (April, 2000) Vol. 32, No. 4, pp. 223-229. print.
     ISSN: 0018-2214.
DT   Article
LA   English
SL   English
AB   The so-called ghost cell is a unique cell type occurring in a variety of
     odontogenic and non-odontogenic lesions. However, the true nature of
ghost
     cells has not been determined. In the present study, we examined the
     immunoreactivity of ghost cells in calcifying odontogenic cysts and
dermal
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calcifying epitheliomas, with **antibodies** against **amelogenin**, **enamelin**, sheath protein (sheathlin) and enamelysin, in an attempt to clarify the nature of this unique cell. The cytoplasm of ghost cells in calcifying odontogenic cysts demonstrated distinct immunolocalization of the **enamel**-related **proteins**, while similar in the calcifying epitheliomas of the skin showed a negative reaction. The results indicate that the ghost cells in calcifying odontogenic cysts, as opposed to ghost cells in dermal calcifying epitheliomas, contain **enamel**-related **proteins** in their cytoplasm accumulated during the process of pathological transformation.

IT Major Concepts
Cell Biology; Methods and Techniques; **Tumor** Biology

IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
ghost cell: immunoreactivity

IT Diseases
calcifying odontogenic cyst: bone disease, dental and oral disease, **neoplastic** disease; dermal calcifying epitheliomas: dental and oral disease, **neoplastic** disease

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
amelogenin; **antibodies**; cytoplasm; **enamelin**; enamelysin; odontogenic cyst express **enamel**-related **proteins**; sheath protein [sheathlin]

IT Alternate Indexing
Odontogenic Cyst, Calcifying (MeSH)

IT Methods & Equipment
immunohistochemistry: Immunohistochemical/Immunocytochemical Techniques, histochemical method; immunolocalization method: Detection/Labeling Techniques, detection method

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
odontogenic lesions; pathological transformation

RN 185766-51-2 (ENAMELYSIN)

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 14 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
AN 2000:338550 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000338550
TI Identification of the origin of a vesical mass occurring after cadaveric renal transplantation using short tandem repeat markers.
AU Yamamoto, Naoki (1); Nagai, Atsushi; Kuriyama, Manabu; Ishihara, Satoshi; Ohya, Isao; Deguchi, Takashi
CS (1) Department of Urology, Gifu University School of Medicine, 40 Tsukasamachi, Gifushi, Gifu, 5008705 Japan
SO Urologia Internationalis, (May, 2000) Vol. 64, No. 3, pp. 159-161. print.
ISSN: 0042-1138.
DT Article
LA English
SL English
AB We report a case of polypoid cystitis in a 54-year-old female occurring 4 years after cadaveric kidney transplantation. Endoscopic exploration revealed a polypoid **tumor** near the stoma opened for the transplanted ureter. The diagnosis of polypoid cystitis was confirmed histopathologically. Genotyping of cells from the **tumor** with polymorphic short tandem repeat (STR) and **amelogenin** loci revealed that the **tumor** contained alleles from both the donor and recipient. Molecular genetic analysis provided strong evidence that the **tumor** cells arose from the donor tissue.

IT Major Concepts
Nephrology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Oncology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences)
IT Diseases
bladder carcinoma: **neoplastic** disease, urologic disease; polypoid cystitis: urologic disease
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
short tandem repeat markers
IT Alternate Indexing
Bladder **Neoplasms** (MeSH); Carcinoma (MeSH)
IT Methods & Equipment
cadaveric renal transplantation: surgical method, **therapeutic** method
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
vesical mass: orgin identification
ORGN Super Taxa
Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
ORGN Organism Name
human (Hominidae): female, middle age, patient
ORGN Organism Superterms
Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 14 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
AN 1999:218931 BIOSIS
DN PREV199900218931
TI Molecular cloning and characterization of prostase, an androgen-regulated serine protease with prostate-restricted expression.
AU Nelson, Peter S. (1); Gan, Lu; Ferguson, Camari; Moss, Patrick; Gelinas, Richard; Hood, Leroy; Wang, Kai
CS (1) Department of Molecular Biotechnology, University of Washington, HSB K360, Seattle, WA, 98195 USA
SO Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, (March 16, 1999) Vol. 96, No. 6, pp. 3114-3119. ISSN: 0027-8424.
DT Article
LA English
SL English
AB The identification of genes with selective expression in specific organs or cell types provides an entry point for understanding biological processes that occur uniquely within a particular tissue. Using a subtraction approach designed to identify genes preferentially expressed in specific tissues, we have identified prostase, a human serine protease with prostate-restricted expression. The prostase cDNA encodes a putative 254-aa polypeptide with a conserved serine protease catalytic triad and an amino-terminal pre-propeptide sequence, indicating a potential secretory function. The genomic sequence comprises five exons and four introns and contains multiple copies of a chromosome 19q-specific minisatellite repeat. Northern analysis indicates that prostase mRNA is expressed in hormonally responsive normal and **neoplastic** prostate epithelial tissues, but not in prostate stromal constituents. Prostase shares 35% amino acid identity with prostate-specific **antigen** (PSA) and 78% identity with the porcine **enamel matrix** serine proteinase 1, an enzyme involved in **enamel matrix** degradation and with a putative role in the disruption of intercellular junctions. Radiation-hybrid-panel mapping localized prostase to chromosome

19q13, a region containing several other serine proteases, including protease M, pancreatic/renal kallikrein hK1, and the prostate-specific kallikreins hK2 and hK3 (PSA). The sequence homology between prostase and other well-characterized serine proteases suggests several potential functional roles for the prostase protein that include the degradation of extracellular matrix and the activation of PSA and other proteases.

IT Major Concepts
Enzymology (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics)

IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
prostate: reproductive system

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
cDNA [complementary DNA]; mRNA [messenger RNA]; prostase: androgen-regulated serine protease, characterization, molecular cloning, prostate-restricted expression; prostate-specific **antigen**; serine protease

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
amino acid sequence; nucleotide sequence

ORGN Super Taxa
Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia

ORGN Organism Name
human (Hominidae)

ORGN Organism Superterms
Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates

RN 37259-58-8 (SERINE PROTEASE)

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 14 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
AN 1999:116145 BIOSIS
DN PREV199900116145
TI Chimerism in cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) detected by AMG-PCR post sex-mismatched stem cell transplantation: Implications for diagnosis and immunotherapy.
AU Pugatsch, T.; Cividalli, G.; Naparstek, E.; Ben-Yosef, R.; Varadi, G.; Samuel, S.; Nagler, A.; Slavin, S.; Or, R.
CS Dep. Bone Marrow Transplantation Pediatr., Hadassah Univ. Hosp., Jerusalem Israel
SO Blood, (Nov. 15, 1998) Vol. 92, No. 10 SUPPL. 1 PART 1-2, pp. 327B. Meeting Info.: 40th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Hematology Miami Beach, Florida, USA December 4-8, 1998 The American Society of Heamatology . ISSN: 0006-4971.
DT Conference
LA English
IT Major Concepts
Hematology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Methods and Techniques; Oncology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences)

IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
cerebrospinal fluid: nervous system

IT Diseases
cancer: **neoplastic** disease

IT Alternate Indexing
Neoplasms (MeSH)

IT Methods & Equipment
amelogenin-polymerase chain reaction [AMG-PCR]: analytical method; stem cell transplantation: sex mismatch, **therapeutic**

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors

Meeting Abstract
ORGN Super Taxa
Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
ORGN Organism Name
human (Hominidae): female donor, male patient
ORGN Organism Superterms
Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 14 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
AN 1997:503435 BIOSIS
DN PREV199799802638
TI Origin of hepatocellular carcinoma recurring after allotransplantation revealed by microsatellite analysis.
AU Pfeiffer, H.; Ortmann, C.; Klein, A.; Brinkmann, B. (1)
CS (1) Inst. Rechtsmed., Westfaelische Wilhelms-Univ. Muenster, Von-Esmarch-Str. 86, D-48149 Muenster Germany
SO Journal of Clinical Pathology (London), (1997) Vol. 50, No. 9, pp. 792-794.
ISSN: 0021-9746.
DT (CASE STUDY)
LA English
AB A hepatocellular carcinoma was resected from a liver allotransplant after the patient's original organ had been removed because of a liver carcinoma. DNA analysis was performed to explore the origin of the carcinoma cells. DNA extracted from the carcinoma tissue, from the carcinoma free liver tissue, and from other cells of the recipient underwent polymerase chain reaction amplification for seven microsatellite systems and the X-Y **amelogenin** system. The allelic pattern from the carcinoma tissue was identical with that from the patient and differed from the DNA profile of the liver tissue. The result confirmed the assumption that the carcinoma tissue had originated from the patient and not from the donor.
IT Major Concepts
Digestive System (Ingestion and Assimilation); Genetics; Oncology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Physiology
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
ADULT; ALLELIC PATTERN; ANALYTICAL METHOD; DIGESTIVE SYSTEM DISEASE; DNA ANALYSIS; FEMALE; GASTROENTEROLOGY; HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA; LIVER ALLOTRANSPLANTATION; LIVER CARCINOMA; MICROSATELLITE ANALYSIS; **NEOPLASTIC** DISEASE; ONCOLOGY; PATIENT; SURGICAL METHOD; **THERAPEUTIC** METHOD; TRANSPLANTATION METHOD
ORGN Super Taxa
Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
ORGN Organism Name
human (Hominidae)
ORGN Organism Superterms
animals; chordates; humans; mammals; primates; vertebrates

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 14 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
AN 1996:377753 BIOSIS
DN PREV199699100109
TI Nuclear DNA fragmentation during postnatal tooth development of mouse and hamster and during dentin repair in the rat.
AU Bronckers, A. L. J. J. (1); Lyaruu, D. M.; Goei, W.; Litz, M.; Luo, G.;

Karsenty, G.; Woeltgens, J. H. M.; D'Souza, R. N.
CS (1) van der Boechorststr. 7, 1081 BT Amsterdam Netherlands
SO European Journal of Oral Sciences, (1996) Vol. 104, No. 2 PART 1, pp. 102-111.
ISSN: 0909-8836.
DT Article
LA English
AB The TUNEL (transferase-mediated, dUTP-biotin nick end labeling) method for
in situ labeling of DNA strands was utilized to localize DNA fragmentation
in cells involve in tooth formation in the neonatal mouse and hamster. Positive reactions for the presence of DNA fragments were obtained in some
epithelial cells of the cervical loop region of incisors, late secretory, transitional and early maturation stage ameloblasts, stratum intermedium cells and in shortened ameloblasts just before eruption. Also, cells of the periodontal ligament of the continuously erupting incisors stained positive shortly before eruption. Odontoblasts were negative but became strongly positive during the formation of physiological osteodentin at the
tip of developing incisors. Osteodentin **matrix** and the surfaces of unerupted **enamel** and cementum just prior to eruption stained for DNA fragments as well. DNA fragmentation could be elicited in odontoblasts and underlying pulpal tissues of mature erupted molars after mechanical injury to the odontoblast processes during cavity preparation. We conclude that, in rodents, DNA fragmentation and **cell death** are biological processes which take place in a variety of cells involved in formation of teeth. The TUNEL staining technique is a simple but powerful tool to examine the fate of cells and tissues undergoing either programmed **cell death** (**apoptosis**) or fragmentation of nuclear DNA induced by external factors leading to pathological changes.
IT Major Concepts
Cell Biology; Dental and Oral System (Ingestion and Assimilation); Development; Metabolism; Methods and Techniques; Pathology
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
TRANSFERASE; BIOTIN
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
AMELOBLAST; AMELOGENESIS; **APOPTOSIS**; **CELL DEATH**; DETECTION METHOD; EPITHELIAL CELL; INCISOR ERUPTION; MOLAR; ODONTOBLAST; OSTEODENTIN; PERIODONTAL LIGAMENT CELL; STRATUM INTERMEDIUM CELL; TRANSFERASE-MEDIATED DEOXY-UTP-BIOTIN NICK END LABELING
ORGN Super Taxa
Cricetidae: Rodentia, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia; Muridae: Rodentia, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
ORGN Organism Name
Cricetidae (Cricetidae); Muridae (Muridae)
ORGN Organism Superterms
animals; chordates; mammals; nonhuman mammals; nonhuman vertebrates; rodents; vertebrates
RN 9047-61-4 (TRANSFERASE)
58-85-5 (BIOTIN)

L11 ANSWER 7 OF 14 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
AN 1996:335621 BIOSIS

DN PREV199699057977
TI Minimal residual disease post-bone marrow transplantation for hemato-oncological diseases.
AU Toren, Amos; Rechavi, Gideon; Nagler, Arnon (1)
CS (1) Dep. Bone Marrow Transplantation, Hadassah Univ. Hosp., 91120 Jerusalem Israel
SO Stem Cells (Dayton), (1996) Vol. 14, No. 3, pp. 300-311. ISSN: 1066-5099.
DT General Review
LA English
AB The detection of minimal residual disease (MRD), which is important in **cancer treatment**, gained special significance in bone marrow transplantation (BMT) due to the possibility not just to detect but recently also to **prevent, treat** and reinduce remission in patients that relapsed post-BMT by immunotherapy. The various modern techniques of MRD detection are described including cytogenetics, analysis of restriction fragment length polymorphism, variable number of tandem repeats by Southern Blot or polymerase chain reaction (PCR), microsatellite sequences, PCR amplification products of the Y chromosome or the **Amelogenin** gene, quantitative PCR and fluorescence in situ hybridization. The role of MRD detection in refinement of indications for BMT, autografting, prediction of relapse, adoptive immunotherapy, mixed chimerism in nonmalignant diseases and in solid organ transplantation is discussed.
IT Major Concepts
Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Blood and Lymphatics (Transport and Circulation); Cell Biology; Development; Genetics; Hematology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Metabolism; Methods and Techniques; Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics); Oncology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Pathology; Physiology; Skeletal System (Movement and Support)
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
ADOPTIVE CELL-**THERAPY; AMELOGENIN; CANCER TREATMENT**; CHIMERISM; FLUORESCENCE IN-SITU HYBRIDIZATION; HEMATOPOIESIS; MICROSATELLITES; QUANTITATIVE-POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION; RESTRICTION FRAGMENT LENGTH POLYMORPHISM; SOUTHERN BLOT; STEM CELLS; THALASSEMIA; VARIABLE NUMBER OF TANDEM REPEATS
ORGN Super Taxa
Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
ORGN Organism Name
human (Hominidae)
ORGN Organism Superterms
animals; chordates; humans; mammals; primates; vertebrates

L11 ANSWER 8 OF 14 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
AN 1994:543110 BIOSIS
DN PREV199598002658
TI Insulin-like growth factor-I receptor in the cell biology of the ameloblast: An immunohistochemical study on the rat incisor.
AU Joseph, B. K. (1); Savage, N. W.; Young, W. G.; Waters, M. J.
CS (1) Dep. Dentistry, Div. Oral Biology Pathology, Univ. Queensland, Brisbane, QLD 4072 Australia

SO Epithelial Cell Biology, (1994) Vol. 3, No. 2, pp. 47-53.
DT Article
LA English
AB The distribution of IGF-I receptor is reported in the odontogenic epithelium and mesenchyme of the continuously erupting mandibular incisor of the rat by immunohistochemistry using a polyclonal antibody specific to the IGF-I receptor. Odontogenic epithelium is a unique odontogenic sequence in that all stages of the complex life cycle of the ameloblast are represented along the length of the **enamel**-forming aspect of the tooth. Pre-ameloblasts become post-mitotic before secreting **enamel matrix**. When the full thickness of the **enamel** has been formed, a remarkable transition in phenotype takes place in the ameloblast. It changes from a protein secretory cell to one active in maturation of **enamel matrix** by removal of water and protein from the increasingly mineralized **matrix**. The distribution and intensity of IGF-I receptor expression varied with the phenotypic stages of the ameloblasts. Diffuse cellular staining for IGF-I receptor was found during the active secretory phase of amelogenesis. However, towards the end of this phase, the staining was confirmed to granular or vesicular structures within the cytoplasm. These granular deposits gradually decreased as the ameloblasts made the transition towards **enamel** maturation. This transition is accompanied by programmed **cell death** (**apoptosis**) of approximately 25% of the ameloblasts and cells in this zone did not stain for IGF-I receptor. With the onset of **enamel** maturation, diffuse staining of the ameloblast layer was re-established gradually and staining remained evident right up to the reduced **enamel** epithelium, which joins with the oral epithelium. Strong IGF-I receptor immunoreactivity was observed in the stratum basale and stratum spinosum of the adjacent labial gingival epithelium. The presence of type 1 receptors in the ameloblast layer, at different stages of its development, implicates IGF-I involvement in cell proliferation, differentiation and **enamel** formation throughout amelogenesis. The nonexpression of IGF-I receptor in the transitional zone suggests that a decline in the expression of IGF-I receptor is accompanied by modulation of the ameloblasts to a different functional phenotype and by programmed **cell death** (**apoptosis**) in some cells of this population. In the dental mesenchyme, post-mitotic odontoblasts and predentine **matrix** were positive for IGF-I receptor, as were osteoblasts and osteoclasts.
IT Major Concepts
Cell Biology; Dental and Oral System (Ingestion and Assimilation); Endocrine System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis); Metabolism
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
INSULIN
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
DIFFERENTIATION; **ENAMEL** FORMATION; PROLIFERATION
ORGN Super Taxa
Muridae: Rodentia, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
ORGN Organism Name
Muridae (Muridae)
ORGN Organism Superterms
animals; chordates; mammals; nonhuman vertebrates; nonhuman mammals; rodents; vertebrates

RN 9004-10-8 (INSULIN)

L11 ANSWER 9 OF 14 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
AN 1994:543106 BIOSIS
DN PREV199598002654
TI Expression and localization of sulphated glycoprotein-2 mRNA in the rat incisor tooth ameloblasts: Relationships with **apoptosis.**
AU Joseph, B. K. (1); Gobe, G. C.; Savage, N. W.; Young, W. G.
CS (1) Dep. Dentistry, Div. Oral Biol. Pathol., University Queensland, Brisbane, QLD 4072 Australia
SO International Journal of Experimental Pathology, (1994) Vol. 75, No. 5, pp. 313-320.
ISSN: 0959-9673.
DT Article
LA English
AB The expression of sulphated glycoprotein-2 (SGP-2) is associated with the onset of cellular atrophy and death in many rodent tissues. This gene has a multifunctional involvement that includes **apoptosis**, spermatogenesis, promotion of cell-cell interactions, modulation of complement systems and tissue regeneration and remodelling. Using decalcified mandibles, mRNA for SGP-2 in rat incisor tooth ameloblasts was examined by in situ hybridization using 35S riboprobes. The rat incisor is unique in that, at one time, all stages of the complex life cycle of the ameloblasts are represented along the length of the **enamel** forming aspect of the tooth. The pre-ameloblasts only secrete **enamel matrix** after mitosis. When the full thickness of the **enamel** has been formed, a remarkable transition in phenotype takes place in the ameloblast. This transition is accompanied by **apoptosis** or programmed **cell death** of approximately 25% of ameloblasts. An additional 25% of ameloblasts undergo **apoptosis** when maturation of **enamel matrix** takes place with removal of water and protein from the increasingly mineralized **matrix**. In the present study, expression of SGP-2 was localized most often in the post-secretory transition and maturation ameloblasts. In contrast, the presecretory and secretory ameloblasts did not demonstrate specific hybridization signals. Consistently, neither the odontoblasts nor the pulp demonstrated hybridization signals. Hence our results support other published results which show that increased expression of SGP-2 is associated with **apoptosis**. The exact function of the SGP-2 gene and its products is not fully defined. However, the results of our study show that expression of the SGP-2 gene may provide an early indication of presence of **apoptosis** in rat incisor ameloblasts.
IT Major Concepts
Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Cell Biology; Dental and Oral System (Ingestion and Assimilation); Development; Genetics; Metabolism; Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics)
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
AUTORADIOGRAPHY; GENE EXPRESSION; IN-SITU HYBRIDIZATION; MESSENGER RNA; ODONTOGENESIS; PROGRAMMED **CELL DEATH**; TRANSITIONAL AMELOBLAST

ORGN Super Taxa
Muridae: Rodentia, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
ORGN Organism Name
Muridae (Muridae)
ORGN Organism Superterms
animals; chordates; mammals; nonhuman vertebrates; nonhuman mammals; rodents; vertebrates

L11 ANSWER 10 OF 14 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
AN 1993:119790 BIOSIS
DN PREV199395063890
TI Polyoma virus-induced murine odontogenic **tumors**.
AU Gollard, Russell P.; Slavkin, Harold C.; Snead, Malcolm L. (1)
CS (1) Univ. South. Calif., Center Craniofacial Molecular Biology, 2250 Alcazar Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90033
SO Oral Surgery Oral Medicine Oral Pathology, (1992) Vol. 74, No. 6, pp. 761-767.
ISSN: 0030-4220.
DT Article
LA English
AB Neonatal mouse pups were injected subcutaneously with polyoma virus to induce odontogenic **tumors**. This **treatment** resulted in a spectrum of **tumors** that arose in organs dependent upon epithelial-mesenchymal interactions for their organogenesis, which included the teeth, salivary glands, thymus, and lacrimal glands. In addition, several odontogenic **tumors** with a histologic resemblance to ameloblastoma were identified and analyzed with respect to the presence of markers specific for various stages of ameloblast differentiation. Immunodetection analyses of the odontogenic **tumors** identified fibronectin and laminin, typical of basement membrane organization during early tooth organogenesis. These same **tumors** failed to express **amelogenin**, a gene whose expression is limited to differentiated ameloblasts. In contrast, a 47 kDa **enamelin**-like polypeptide was identified with the use of an **antienamelin antibody**. These data were interpreted to suggest that the polyoma virus truncated the differentiation pathway for these odontogenic tissues at an early stage of their development and retained the expression of basement membrane components and the **enamelin**-like polypeptides, yet expression of **amelogenin** gene products. This observation suggests that polyoma viral transformation may dysregulate odontogenic tissue interactions and produce **tumors** composed of cells arrested at a specific stage in their development.
IT Major Concepts
Cell Biology; Clinical Chemistry (Allied Medical Sciences); Dental and Oral System (Ingestion and Assimilation); Development; Endocrine System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis); Infection; Membranes (Cell Biology); Sense Organs (Sensory Reception); **Tumor** Biology
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
BASEMENT MEMBRANE; DIFFERENTIATION PATHWAY TRUNCATION; **ENAMELIN** -LIKE POLYPEPTIDE; FIBRONECTIN; IMMUNOHISTOCHEMISTRY; LACRIMAL GLAND; LAMININ; SALIVARY GLAND; THYMUS; TOOTH
ORGN Super Taxa
Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia; Muridae:

Rodentia, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia; Papovaviridae: Viruses
ORGN Organism Name
human (Hominidae); Muridae (Muridae); Papovaviridae (Papovaviridae)
ORGN Organism Superterms
animals; chordates; humans; mammals; microorganisms; nonhuman mammals; nonhuman vertebrates; primates; rodents; vertebrates; viruses

L11 ANSWER 11 OF 14 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
AN 1991:343118 BIOSIS
DN BA92:42493
TI IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL EXPRESSION OF **AMELOGENINS** IN ODONTOGENIC EPITHELIAL **TUMORS** AND CYSTS.
AU MORI M; YAMADA K; KASAI T; YAMADA T; SHIMOKAWA H; SASAKI S
CS DEP. ORAL MAXILLOFACIAL SURG., ASAHI UNIV. SCH. DENTISTRY, HOZUMI, MOTOSU-GUN, GIFU 501-02, JPN.
SO VIRCHOWS ARCH A PATHOL ANAT HISTOPATHOL, (1991) 418 (4), 319-326. CODEN: VAAHDJ. ISSN: 0174-7398.
FS BA; OLD
LA English
AB **Amelogenins, enamel proteins** in odontogenic **tumours**, were detected immunohistochemically using a monoclonal **antibody**. They were strongly expressed in amyloid-like material, ghost cells, and the cells surrounding ghost cells of calcifying epithelial odontogenic **tumours** and cysts, whereas calcified bodies within the **tumours** and cysts showed negative staining. The expression of **amelogenins** was also positive in **tumour** cells of ameloblastoma, adenomatoid odontogenic **tumour**, squamous odontogenic **tumour** and ameloblastic fibroma. Peripheral **tumour** cells of the follicular ameloblastoma were positive with relatively intense staining. Undifferentiated or flattened **tumour** cells of adenomatoid odontogenic **tumour** and non-keratinized **tumour** cells of the squamous odontogenic **tumour** showed marked staining. Reduced ameloblasts in the odontoma displayed the strongest staining for **amelogenins**. The study suggests that biosynthesis of **amelogenins** may occur in the homogeneous materials of calcifying epithelial odontogenic **tumours** and cysts.
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
HUMAN **ENAMEL PROTEINS**

L11 ANSWER 12 OF 14 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
AN 1990:220034 BIOSIS
DN BA89:117324
TI LIGHT MICROSCOPY AND MORPHOMETRY OF VINBLASTINE IN-VIVO CYTOTOXICITY IN THE DIFFERENT DEVELOPMENTAL STAGES OF RAT INCISOR AMELOBLAST EPITHELIUM.
AU NIELSEN H W
CS INST. ANAT. C, UNIV. COPENHAGEN, KOMMUNEHOSP., COPENHAGEN, DENMARK.
SO APMIS (ACTA PATHOL MICROBIOL IMMUNOL SCAND) SUPPL, (1990) 0 (11), 1-56. CODEN: AISSE2.
FS BA; OLD
LA English
AB To see whether the in vivo cytotoxicity of the antimicrotubule agent vinblastine (VB) was related to the degree of differentiation in a normal secretory cell population VB cytotoxicity in the various developmental stages of rat incisor ameloblast was studied. Normal values for cell and nucleus volumes, secretory velocity, VB dose-response curves for

cell death, and proliferative and secretory activity were estimated quantitatively using simple stereological methods, 18 and 72 hours after VB administration i.v. Dose-response plots for **cell death** in jejunal crypt cells and the reduction of secretory activity in acinar pancreatic cells were compared with those of proliferating and secretory ameloblasts. Video light microscopy was used on 2 .mu.m Epon sections with controlled orientation and position, permitting calculation of values on a per cell-basis or per 104 .mu.m2 epithelial basal area. Normal cell and nuclear mean volumes (range: min.-max. value) for late-differentiating ameloblasts were 557 .mu.m3 (528-601) and 127 .mu.m3 (122-136), and for secretory ameloblasts 866 .mu.m3 (830-886) and 144 .mu.m3 (142-146). Mean volume of **enamel matrix** secreted per cell was around 169 .mu.m3 (122-202) per 24 hrs. Number of cells in the late-differentiating zone was 970 (928-1003) and in the secretory zone 828 (820-835) per 104 .mu.m2 epithelial basal area. **Cell death** after VB in the ameloblast stem cells and pancreatic acinar cells was negligible. 72 hrs after VB, the supply of dividing cells to the proliferation zone was at lower doses increased, while at 3 mg/kg it was reduced to 72% of the normal. All proliferating cells appeared to be killed at 2 mg/kg, together with 38% of the differentiating and 34% of the secretory ameloblasts, and at 3 mg/kg, 70% and 66% respectively of the non-dividing ameloblasts were killed. The secretory output (volume of **enamel matrix**) of the ameloblasts exposed in the differentiating stage and now transformed into secretory cells was 72 hrs after VB 2 mg/kg reduced to 45%, while that of the mature secretory ameloblasts was reduced to 42%. After VB 3 mg/kg, the differentiated ameloblast zone retained 21% of the normal secretory output, whereas there was no output from the mature cells. Maximal accumulation of zymogen granules in pancreatic acinar cells occurred at 1 mg/kg VB. Unlike to secretory ameloblasts, the morphology of pancreatic acinar cells was normalized at 72 hrs after VB. The relative susceptibility of the various developmental ameloblast stages to VB-induced **cell death** was proliferating > differentiating .gtoreq. secretory > stem cells. The relative capability of functional restitution of surviving ameloblasts was stem and proliferating > differentiating > secretory stage. The VB susceptibility of proliferating ameloblasts similar to that of proliferating jejunal crypt cells appears to be representative of proliferating epithelial cells. Whether the same is true for secretory ameloblasts in relation to exocrine secretory cells in general remains to be seen.

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENT DOSE-RESPONSE PLOTS
RN 865-21-4 (VINBLASTINE)

L11 ANSWER 13 OF 14 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
AN 1988:337470 BIOSIS
DN BA86:44021
TI IN-VITRO BIOCOMPATIBILITY TESTING A NEW ORGAN CULTURE MODEL.
AU JOWETT A K; FERGUSON M W J; COMBE E C
CS DEP. CELL STRUCT. BIOL., UNIV. MANCHESTER, TURNER DENT. SCH., HIGHER CAMBRIDGE ST., MANCHESTER M15 6FH, UK.
SO J DENT, (1988) 16 (2), 55-65.
CODEN: JDENAB. ISSN: 0300-5712.
FS BA; OLD

LA English
AB Mandibular first molars from Theiler stage 25 mouse embryos were cultured in vitro for 7 days in Eagle's minimum-essential medium supplemented with glutamine, glycine, ascorbic acid, penicillin, streptomycin and fungizone.
Cadmium, zinc, copper and tin nitrate were added to give metallic levels up to 30 parts/106. When the aliquoted solutions were analysed by inductively coupled plasma analysis, the measured level for each metal was
markedly less than that calculated to have been aliquoted. At all measurable levels, cadmium overt cytotoxicity whereas zinc, copper and tin
caused little **cell death** at levels below 20 parts/106.
Dentine **matrix** secretion was inhibited by 10 parts/106 of copper and 8 parts/106 of zinc. Additionally, the internal and **enamel** epithelium failed to differentiate into polarized ameloblasts with copper above 1.5 parts/106 and zinc above 5 parts/106. Tin caused loss of papillary Alcian blue staining, but cellular differentiation did not appear to be affected below 18 parts/106. Preliminary investigations of amalgam biocompatibility using this system indicate that although gross corrosion of the samples occurred, all corrosion products were particulate
and so removal by filter-sterilization. Amalgam was corroded as single pellets placed in 9 g/l saline at a volume of 40 mm2 pellet area per millilitre and incubated for between 2 and 10 weeks at 60.degree.C. Caution must therefore be exercised in interpreting data from biocompatibility studies in vitro as the proportion of particulate and soluble material is unknown, as is the significance of their action. Defined organ culture of tooth germs appears to be a useful model for in vitro biocompatibility testing despite the complexity of the effects observed.
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
MICE MANDIBULAR FIRST MOLAR EMBRYO TISSUE CULTURE **CELL DEATH** CADMIUM ZINC COPPER TIN
RN 7440-31-5 (TIN)
7440-43-9 (CADMIUM)
7440-50-8 (COPPER)
7440-66-6 (ZINC)

L11 ANSWER 14 OF 14 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
AN 1980:263735 BIOSIS
DN BA70:56231
TI SENSITIVITY OF MOUSE MOLAR TOOTH GERMS TO X-RAY IRRADIATION IN-VITRO.
AU KHAN M A; GARTNER L P; HIATT J L; PROVENZA D V
CS DEP. ANAT., BALTIMORE COLL. DENT. SURG. DENT. SCH., UNIV. MD., BALTIMORE, MD. 21201, USA.
SO J BIOL BUCCALE, (1979 (RECD 1980)) 7 (3), 211-224.
CODEN: JBBUA3. ISSN: 0301-3952.
FS BA; OLD
LA English
AB Molar tooth germs, extirpated from 18-day mouse fetuses were cultured on Millipore filter strips in Falcon organ culture dishes. The tooth germs were exposed to 250 kV cp [centipoise] X-rays at 106 R/min for a total exposure of 1600 R. Tissues were harvested on a daily basis for a total period of 12 days and were examined microscopically, utilizing H and E stain. Severe disorganization of the tooth germs was evident within 24 h of irradiation. The basement membrane became hyalinized; pyknotic nuclei

and lysed cells were observed throughout the dental papilla, but mostly in the regions of the presumptive cusps. Although a thin layer of predentin was elaborated by the odontoblasts, the **matrix** failed to calcify and **enamel matrix** was not produced. Cultures older than 10 days demonstrated extensive **cell death**. The entire pulp was reduced to a mass of necrotic cells and the ameloblastic layer consisted of an epithelial remnant covering the cuspal tips.

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors

DENTAL PAPILLA CALCIFICATION HYALINIZATION LYSIS

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=> fil medline

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                DEL HIS Y
L1           535 S ENAMELIN# OR AMELOGENIN# OR AMELIN# OR TUFTELIN#
L2           708 S DENTAL ENAMEL PROTEINS/CT
L3           836 S L1 OR L2
                 E APOPTOSIS/CT
                 E E3+ALL
L4         28037 S APOPTOSIS/CT
L5             0 S L4 AND L3
L6         35371 S APOPTOSIS
L7         50582 S CELL DEATH OR L6
L8             0 S L3 AND L7
                 E ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS/CT
L9        428581 S ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS+NT/CT
L10            8 S L9 AND L3
L11      1256823 S C4./CT
L12       486723 S L11 (L) TH./CT
L13            5 S L12 AND L3
L14           13 S L13 OR L10

     FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 13:12:17 ON 25 SEP 2000

=> d .med l14 1-13


L14  ANSWER 1 OF 13  MEDLINE
AN   1999300288      MEDLINE
DN   99300288
TI   Rapid quantification of mixed chimerism using multiplex amplification of
     short tandem repeat markers and fluorescence detection.
AU   Thiede C; Florek M; Bornhauser M; Ritter M; Mohr B; Brendel C; Ehninger
G;
     Neubauer A
CS   Medizinische Klinik und Poliklinik I, Universitatsklinikum Carl Gustav
     Carus der Technischen Universitat, Dresden, Germany.
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SO BONE MARROW TRANSPLANTATION, (1999 May) 23 (10) 1055-60.
Journal code: BON. ISSN: 0268-3369.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199910
EW 19991004
AB Monitoring the engraftment of donor cells after allogeneic blood stem cell transplantation (BSCT) may be important for the early diagnosis of graft failure or relapse of disease. Several techniques have been reported for this purpose. PCR-based assays analyzing polymorphic short tandem repeat (STR) markers are attractive because they are sensitive and can be performed rapidly. The intent of the present study was to test a novel approach for the quantification of mixed chimerism using a commercial multiplex STR assay with fluorescence-based detection for forensic purposes. The feasibility of this assay and the accuracy of quantitative results was tested using serial cell mixtures of unrelated individuals. Sample preparation was optimized to obtain information from minute amounts of starting material, eg from patients with aplasia or from sorted cell populations. Using the STR-PCR, discrimination between donor and recipient was possible in all patients analyzed (n = 25). Cell dilution experiments showed a linear correlation between the cell numbers added and the proportions found, with the limit of detection for a minor cell population being 5%. Comparison of values obtained with standard FISH analysis in patients transplanted from sex-mismatched donors showed an excellent correlation with the STR-PCR results. Taken together, this procedure allows the rapid, versatile and accurate quantification of mixed chimerism, even with minuscule numbers of cells.
CT Check Tags: Comparative Study; Female; Human; Male; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
*Chimera: GE, genetics
Dental Enamel Proteins: GE, genetics
Evaluation Studies
*Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation
In Situ Hybridization, Fluorescence
Leukemia: GE, genetics
Leukemia: TH, therapy
*Polymerase Chain Reaction: MT, methods
Polymerase Chain Reaction: SN, statistics & numerical data
Sensitivity and Specificity
*Tandem Repeat Sequences
Transplantation, Homologous
X Chromosome: GE, genetics
Y Chromosome: GE, genetics

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 13 MEDLINE
AN 1999194113 MEDLINE
DN 99194113
TI Characterization of recombinant pig enamelysin activity and cleavage of recombinant pig and mouse **amelogenins**.
AU Ryu O H; Fincham A G; Hu C C; Zhang C; Qian Q; Bartlett J D; Simmer J P
CS University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, School of

Dentistry, Department of Pediatric Dentistry, 78284-7888, USA.
NC DE11301 (NIDCR)
DE10721 (NIDCR)
DE02848 (NIDCR)
SO JOURNAL OF DENTAL RESEARCH, (1999 Mar) 78 (3) 743-50.
Journal code: HYV. ISSN: 0022-0345.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; Dental Journals
EM 199906
AB Enamelysin (MMP-20) is a tooth-specific matrix metalloproteinase that is initially expressed by ameloblasts and odontoblasts immediately prior to the onset of dentin mineralization, and continues to be expressed throughout the secretory stage of amelogenesis. During the secretory stage, enamel proteins are secreted and rapidly cleaved into a large number of relatively stable cleavage products. Multiple proteinases are present in the developing enamel matrix, and the precise role of enamelysin in the processing of enamel proteins is unknown. We have expressed, activated, and purified the catalytic domain of recombinant pig enamelysin, and expressed a recombinant form of the major secreted pig **amelogenin** rP172. These proteins were incubated together, and the digestion products were analyzed by SDS-PAGE and mass spectrometric analyses. We assigned **amelogenin** cleavage products by selecting among the possible polypeptides having a mass within 2 Daltons of the measured values. The polypeptides identified included the intact protein (amino acids 2-173), as well as 2-148, 2-136, 2-107, 2-105, 2-63, 2-45, 46-148, 46-147, 46-107, 46-105, 64-148, 64-147, and 64-136. These fragments of rP172 include virtually all of the major **amelogenin** cleavage products observed in vivo. We propose that enamelysin is the predominant proteinase that processes enamel proteins during the secretory phase of amelogenesis.
CT Check Tags: Animal; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
*Amelogenesis
Amino Acid Sequence
***Dental Enamel Proteins: CH, chemistry**
***Dental Enamel Proteins: ME, metabolism**
Electrophoresis, Polyacrylamide Gel
*Enamel Organ: EN, enzymology
*Metalloendopeptidases: ME, metabolism
Mice
Molecular Weight
Peptide Fragments: CH, chemistry
Protease Inhibitors: ME, metabolism
Protein Processing, Post-Translational
Recombinant Proteins: ME, metabolism
Spectrum Analysis, Mass
Swine
Tissue Inhibitor-of Metalloproteinase-2: ME, metabolism

L14 ANSWER 3 OF 13 MEDLINE
AN 1998051423 MEDLINE
DN 98051423
TI Origin of hepatocellular carcinoma recurring after allotransplantation revealed by microsatellite analysis.

AU Pfeiffer H; Ortmann C; Klein A; Brinkmann B
CS Institut fur Rechtsmedizin, Westfalische Wilhelms-Universitat, Munster, Germany.
SO JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGY, (1997 Sep) 50 (9) 792-4.
Journal code: HT3. ISSN: 0021-9746.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
EM 199802
EW 19980204
AB A hepatocellular carcinoma was resected from a liver allotransplant after the patient's original organ had been removed because of a liver carcinoma. DNA analysis was performed to explore the origin of the carcinoma cells. DNA extracted from the carcinoma tissue, from the carcinoma free liver tissue, and from other cells of the recipient underwent polymerase chain reaction amplification for seven microsatellite systems and the X-Y **amelogenin** system. The allelic pattern from the carcinoma tissue was identical with that from the patient and differed from the DNA profile of the liver tissue. The result confirmed the assumption that the carcinoma tissue had originated from the patient and not from the donor.
CT Check Tags: Case Report; Female; Human
Adult
*Carcinoma, Hepatocellular: GE, genetics
Carcinoma, Hepatocellular: SU, surgery
DNA, Neoplasm: GE, genetics
*Liver Neoplasms: GE, genetics
Liver Neoplasms: SU, surgery
*Microsatellite Repeats
*Neoplasm Recurrence, Local: GE, genetics
Polymerase Chain Reaction

L14 ANSWER 4 OF 13 MEDLINE
AN 97456917 MEDLINE
DN 97456917
TI In vitro studies on periodontal ligament cells and enamel matrix derivative.
AU Gestrelius S; Andersson C; Lidstrom D; Hammarstrom L; Somerman M
CS BIORA AB, Malmo, Sweden.. stina.gestrelius@biora.se
SO JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PERIODONTOLOGY, (1997 Sep) 24 (9 Pt 2) 685-92.
Journal code: HT7. ISSN: 0303-6979.
CY Denmark
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; Dental Journals
EM 199802
AB The recognition that periodontal regeneration can be achieved has resulted in increased efforts focused on understanding the mechanisms and factors required for restoring periodontal tissues so that clinical outcomes of such therapies are more predictable than those currently being used. In vitro models provide an excellent procedure for providing clues as to the mechanisms that may be required for regeneration of tissues. The investigations here were targeted at determining the ability of enamel

matrix derivative (EMD) to influence specific properties of periodontal ligament cells in vitro. Properties of cells examined included migration, attachment, proliferation, biosynthetic activity and mineral nodule formation. Immunoassays were done to determine whether or not EMD retained
known polypeptide factors. Results demonstrated that EMD under in vitro conditions formed protein aggregates, thereby providing a unique environment for cell-matrix interaction. Under these conditions, EMD: (a) enhanced proliferation of PDL cells, but not of epithelial cells; (b) increased total protein production by PDL cells; (c) promoted mineral nodule formation of PDL cells, as assayed by von Kossa staining; (d) had no significant effect on migration or attachment and spreading of cells within the limits of the assay systems used here. Next, EMD was screened for possible presence of specific molecules including: GM-CSF, calbindin D, EGF, fibronectin, bFGF, gamma-interferon, IL-1 beta, 2, 3, 6; IGF-1,2; NGF, PDGF, TNF, TGF beta. With immunoassays used, none of these molecules were identified in EMD. These in vitro studies support the concept that EMD can act as a positive matrix for cells at a regenerative site.

CT Check Tags: Human
Calcium-Binding Protein, Vitamin D-Dependent: AN, analysis
Cell Adhesion: DE, drug effects
Cell Division: DE, drug effects
Cell Movement: DE, drug effects
Cells, Cultured
Dental Enamel Proteins: AN, analysis
***Dental Enamel Proteins: PD, pharmacology**
Dyes: DU, diagnostic use
Epidermal Growth Factor: AN, analysis
Epithelial Cells: DE, drug effects
Extracellular Matrix: PH, physiology
Fibroblast Growth Factor, Basic: AN, analysis
Fibronectins: AN, analysis
Forecasting
Granulocyte-Macrophage Colony-Stimulating Factor: AN, analysis
Insulin-Like Growth Factor I: AN, analysis
Insulin-Like Growth Factor II: AN, analysis
Interferon Type II: AN, analysis
Interleukins: AN, analysis
Lymphotoxin: AN, analysis
Minerals: ME, metabolism
Nerve Growth Factors: AN, analysis
Nerve Tissue Proteins: AN, analysis
Peptides: AN, analysis
Periodontal Diseases: TH, therapy
Periodontal Ligament: CY, cytology
*Periodontal Ligament: DE, drug effects
Periodontal Ligament: ME, metabolism
Platelet-Derived Growth Factor: AN, analysis
Protein Binding
Proteins: BI, biosynthesis
Regeneration
Tooth Calcification: DE, drug effects
Treatment Outcome
Tumor Necrosis Factor: AN, analysis

L14 ANSWER 5 OF 13 MEDLINE
AN 96336781 MEDLINE

DN 96336781
TI Minimal residual disease post-bone marrow transplantation for hemato-oncological diseases.
AU Toren A; Rechavi G; Nagler A
CS Pediatric Hemato/Oncology Department, Chaim Sheba Medical Center, Tel-Hashomer, Israel.
SO STEM CELLS, (1996 May) 14 (3) 300-11. Ref: 80
Journal code: BN2. ISSN: 1066-5099.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199701
EW 19970104
AB The detection of minimal residual disease (MRD), which is important in cancer treatment, gained special significance in bone marrow transplantation (BMT-) due to the possibility not just to detect but recently also to prevent, treat and reinduce remission in patients that relapsed post-BMT by immunotherapy. The various modern techniques of MRD detection are described including cytogenetics, analysis of restriction fragment length polymorphism, variable number of tandem repeats by Southern Blot or polymerase chain reaction (PCR), microsatellite sequences, PCR amplification products of the Y chromosome or the **Amelogenin** gene, quantitative PCR and fluorescence in situ hybridization. The role of MRD detection in refinement of indications for BMT, autografting, prediction of relapse, adoptive immunotherapy, mixed chimerism in nonmalignant diseases and in solid organ transplantation is discussed.
CT Check Tags: Human
*Bone Marrow Transplantation
Hematologic Diseases: DI, diagnosis
Hematologic Diseases: GE, genetics
*Hematologic Diseases: TH, therapy
*Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation
Neoplasm, Residual: DI, diagnosis
Neoplasm, Residual: GE, genetics
***Neoplasm, Residual: TH, therapy**

L14 ANSWER 6 OF 13 MEDLINE
AN 96217002 MEDLINE
DN 96217002
TI [Evaluation of bone marrow grafts and hemopoietic chimerism using PCR hypervariable sequencing with variable number tandem repeat sequences]. Ocena przyjecia przeszczepu szpiku oraz chimeryzmu hemopoetycznego przy uzyciu amplifikacji metoda PCR hiperzmiennych sekwencji typu VNTR.
AU Zaucha J M; Pawlowski R; Welz A; Prejzner W; Hauser R; Hellman A
CS Kliniki Hematologii Instytutu Chorob Wewnetrznych Akademii Medycznej w Gdansku.
SO POLSKI TYGODNIK LEKARSKI, (1995 Sep) 50 (36-39) 73-4.
Journal code: PBY. ISSN: 0032-3756.
CY Poland
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA Polish
EM 199609
AB PCR amplification of highly polymorphic variable number of tandem repeat

(VNTR) sequences could be particularly useful in documentation of engraftment and characterization of chimerism following allogeneic bone marrow transplantation (BMT). We have monitored a 31-year old male patient
treated with allogeneic BMT for chronic myeloid leukaemia. The recipient's
DNA samples were obtained before the transplant and on day 28, 100 and 150
after BMT. The donor's DNA (patient's sister) was also obtained as a reference. ACT B2 locus on chromosome 6 was chosen for the analysis. In addition a deletion polymorphism locus within the pseudoautosomal region of chromosome X and Y (**amelogenin** gene) was also analysed. On day 28 after BMT both donor and recipient specific alleles were detected in the recipient's sample. However, on day 100 and 150 the recipient specific alleles were no longer detectable. The aforementioned pattern was
observed for both markers analysed. The disappearance of recipient specific alleles correlated with clinical symptoms of chronic graft-versus
host disease.

CT Check Tags: Female; Human; Male
Adult
Base Sequence
*Bone Marrow Transplantation: PH, physiology
Chromosomes, Human, Pair 6: GE, genetics
DNA: AN, analysis
English Abstract
Genetic Markers
Graft vs Host Disease: GE, genetics
Leukemia, Myeloid, Chronic: SU, surgery
Minisatellite Repeats
Molecular Sequence Data
Polymerase Chain Reaction
Transplantation Chimera: GE, genetics
X Chromosome: GE, genetics
Y Chromosome: GE, genetics

L14 ANSWER 7 OF 13 MEDLINE
AN 94117651 MEDLINE
DN 94117651
TI Arrest of **amelogenin** transcriptional activation in bromodeoxyuridine-treated developing mouse molars in vitro.
AU Couwenhoven R I; Schwartz S A; Snead M L
CS Center for Craniofacial Molecular Biology, University of Southern California School of Dentistry, Los Angeles 90033.
NC NIDR DE-06988 (NIDCR)
NIDR NRSA DE-05570 (NIDCR)
CA 14089 (NCI)
SO JOURNAL OF CRANIOFACIAL GENETICS AND DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY, (1993 Oct-Dec)
13 (4) 259-69.
Journal code: HRE. ISSN: 0270-4145.
CY Denmark
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199404

AB An important issue in craniofacial biology is understanding the molecular mechanisms that regulate the transcription of genes during development. Low concentrations of the thymidine analogue, 5-bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU), have been used to perturb transcription of tissue-specific genes in a variety of tissue types, although the molecular mechanism for this inhibition has not been elucidated. The purpose of the present study was to examine the following: (1) if **amelogenin** transcription is inhibited in mouse molars cultured in the presence of BrdU, (2) if changes in methylation patterns of the **amelogenin** gene can be detected with terminal differentiation of ameloblasts in vivo and in vitro; and (3) if changes in methylation patterns of the **amelogenin** gene can be detected in mouse molars cultured in the presence of BrdU. Northern blot hybridization and RNA phenotyping analysis revealed that bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU) incorporation into the DNA of developing mouse mandibular first molars (M1) in vitro inhibited **amelogenin** transcription. Restriction endonuclease digestion of M1 genomic DNA followed by Southern blot hybridization analysis revealed that **amelogenin** transcriptional activity in vivo and in vitro did not correlate with changes in methylation of the **amelogenin** gene. These results suggested that, unlike several other developmentally regulated genes, transcriptional regulation of the **amelogenin** gene may not be associated with changes in DNA methylation patterns.

CT Check Tags: Animal; Female; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
Base Sequence
Blotting, Northern
Blotting, Southern
Bromodeoxyuridine: ME, metabolism
***Bromodeoxyuridine: PD, pharmacology**
***Dental Enamel Proteins: GE, genetics**
DNA: ME, metabolism
Methylation
Mice
*Molar: EM, embryology
Molar: ME, metabolism
Molecular Sequence Data
Nucleic Acid Hybridization
Organ Culture
Polymerase Chain Reaction
Tooth Germ
*Transcription, Genetic: DE, drug effects

L14 ANSWER 8 OF 13 MEDLINE
AN 93222666 MEDLINE
DN 93222666
TI The effects of adriamycin on dental proteins formation and mineralization in vitro.
AU Karim A C; Bervoets T J; Lyaruu D M; Woltgens J H; Bronckers A L
CS Department of Anatomy, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada..
SO EXPERIMENTAL AND TOXICOLOGIC PATHOLOGY, (1993 Feb) 45 (1) 41-6.
Journal code: BIR. ISSN: 0940-2993.
CY GERMANY: Germany, Federal Republic of
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals

EM 199307
AB Second maxillary molars of 4-5 days old golden hamsters were exposed for 2
h in vitro to 1 mg/L adriamycin, rinsed and subsequently cultured up to 7 days without the drug. At days 3, 5 or 7 of culture the synthesis of extracellular tooth matrices and their mineralization were examined by measuring the incorporation of 3H-proline and the uptake of 45Ca and 32PO4
by the explants during a 24 h pulse labeling. Compared with unexposed control explants, exposure to adriamycin for the first 2 h of culture had no effect on total biosynthesis of proline-containing matrix proteins. However, at days 3 and 5 of culture it increased the quantity of water-soluble enamel matrix proteins (**amelogenins**). Adriamycin also strongly reduced the amount of organically-bound 32P-activity in a fraction extractable with guanidine-HCl-EDTA only, allegedly containing a mixture of mineral-associated proteins from both enamel and dentin. Since this decrease of 32P-activity coincided with the formation of osteodentin in the pulp as shown previously in histological and electron microscopical
studies, it was speculated that osteodentin matrix may not contain the highly phosphorylated, dentin-specific phosphoproteins (DPP). Adriamycin also affected the uptake of 45Ca and 32PO4. At day 3 these values were slightly higher than control values but lower at days 5 and 7. It therefore appears that a 2 h exposure to adriamycin in concentrations as low as 1 mg/L causes an acceleration of secretory amelogenesis by tooth germs in vitro. It also induces pulp cells to form osteodentin.
CT Check Tags: Animal; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
*Calcium: PK, pharmacokinetics
***Doxorubicin: PD, pharmacology**
Hamsters
Mesocricetus
Microscopy, Electron
*Minerals: ME, metabolism
*Phosphates: PK, pharmacokinetics
Proline: ME, metabolism
*Proteins: BI, biosynthesis
Tooth: DE, drug effects
*Tooth: ME, metabolism
Tooth: UL, ultrastructure

L14 ANSWER 9 OF 13 MEDLINE
AN 93137283 MEDLINE
DN 93137283
TI Proliferative and functional stages of rat ameloblast differentiation as revealed by combined immunocytochemistry against enamel matrix proteins and bromodeoxyuridine.
AU Casasco A; Calligaro A; Casasco M
CS Institute of Histology and Embryology, University of Pavia, Italy..
SO CELL AND TISSUE RESEARCH, (1992 Dec) 270 (3) 415-23.
Journal code: CQD. ISSN: 0302-766X.
CY GERMANY: Germany, Federal Republic of
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199304
AB A double-staining immunocytochemical technique was used for the simultaneous detection, at the light- and electron-microscopical level, of

proliferating bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU)-labelled cells and enamel protein (EP)-producing cells in the inner enamel epithelium (IEE) of rat tooth germ. BrdU-positive cells were found in the region of the IEE close to the cervical loop and never displayed EP-like immunoreactivity. BrdU-immunoreactivity was confined to the nucleus of replicating cells. In contrast, epithelial cells displaying EP-like immunoreactivity were found in the region of the forming dental cusp and were consistently BrdU-negative. EP-like immunoreactivity was detectable in the cytoplasmic compartments involved in the exocrine secretion pathway and in the extra-cellular matrix close to EP-immunoreactive cells. These data support the view that withdrawal from the cell cycle in the IEE is a temporal prerequisite for acquiring the functional competence of secreting EP. Moreover, cycling cells and secretory cells in the IEE constitute two separate compartments that are spatially defined, and that exhibit clear-cut staining patterns with respect to BrdU- and EP-immunoreactivity, respectively. We thus propose that BrdU-incorporation and EP-production may be used as specific markers of the differentiation of the IIE cells in studies of the possible role of growth factors, their receptors and oncoproteins in this tissue.

CT Check Tags: Animal; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Ameloblasts: CY, cytology
*Ameloblasts: ME, metabolism
Ameloblasts: UL, ultrastructure
Animals, Newborn
***Bromodeoxyuridine**
Cell Differentiation
***Dental Enamel Proteins: ME, metabolism**
Immunohistochemistry
Rats
Rats, Wistar
*Tooth Germ: ME, metabolism

L14 ANSWER 10 OF 13 MEDLINE
AN 91072303 MEDLINE
DN 91072303
TI Insulin-deficient diabetes impairs osteoblast and periodontal ligament fibroblast metabolism but does not affect ameloblasts and odontoblasts: response to tetracycline(s) administration.
AU Sasaki T; Ramamurthy N S; Golub L M
CS Second Department of Oral Anatomy, School of Dentistry, Showa University, Tokyo, Japan.
NC DE-03987 (NIDCR)
SO JOURNAL DE BIOLOGIE BUCCALE, (1990 Sep) 18 (3) 215-26.
Journal code: HIR. ISSN: 0301-3952.
CY France
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; Dental Journals
EM 199103
AB Insulin-deficient, adult, diabetic rats were administrated a tetracycline (either minocycline or a chemically-modified non-antimicrobial tetracycline: CMT) by oral gavage over a 3-week period. Untreated diabetic

and non-diabetic rats served as controls. On day 21, all rats received an intravenous injection of 3H-proline, as a radioprecursor of procollagen in bone, dentine and periodontal ligament (PDL) or of **amelogenin** in enamel; perfusion fixation with an aldehyde mixture was carried out at 20 minutes and 4 hours after isotope injection. The parietal bones (calvaria), mandibules including molars, and lower incisors of these rats were dissected and processed for light microscopic autoradiography to study 3H-proline utilization by osteoblasts, PDL fibroblasts, odontoblasts and ameloblasts. In the control rats, at 20 minutes after 3H-proline injection, silver grains of labeled precursor were detected in the osteoblasts of the periosteal surfaces of the parietal bones. At the 4 hour time period, although some radioprecursor was still present in the osteoblasts, most had progressed to the osteoid matrix. In contrast, the flattened bone-lining cells in the untreated diabetics showed minimal uptake and secretion of labeled proline at both time periods. In both minocycline- and CMT-treated diabetic rats, the labeled proline was localized in the osteoblasts and the osteoid in a pattern reminiscent of that seen in the control rats at both time periods. Of interest, CMT administration appeared to increase the labeling of the osteoid matrix more than minocycline treatment. In non-diabetic control rats, the PDL fibroblasts exhibited a polarized elongated profile and incorporated and secreted radioprecursor similar to that described for the osteoblasts in these animals. The PDL fibroblasts in the untreated diabetics lost their regular arrangement and incorporated little if any 3H-proline; once again, tetracycline administration appeared to normalize, at least in part, the structure and 3H-proline incorporation by these connective tissue cells. In contrast, diabetes and tetracycline administration did not affect the incorporation and secretion of radioprecursor by odontoblasts and secretory ameloblasts during tooth development.

CT Check Tags: Animal; Male; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.

*Ameloblasts: ME, metabolism
Ameloblasts: PA, pathology
Autoradiography
Bone Matrix: ME, metabolism
Bone Matrix: PA, pathology
Diabetes Mellitus, Experimental: ME, metabolism
*Diabetes Mellitus, Experimental: PA, pathology
Diabetes Mellitus, Insulin-Dependent: ME, metabolism
*Diabetes Mellitus, Insulin-Dependent: PA, pathology
*Fibroblasts: ME, metabolism
Fibroblasts: PA, pathology
*Odontoblasts: ME, metabolism
Odontoblasts: PA, pathology
*Osteoblasts: ME, metabolism
Osteoblasts: PA, pathology
Periodontal Ligament: ME, metabolism
*Periodontal Ligament: PA, pathology
Periosteum: PA, pathology
Proline: ME, metabolism
Rats
Rats, Inbred Strains
Streptozocin
Tetracycline: AD, administration & dosage
*Tetracycline: PD, pharmacology

Tritium: DU, diagnostic use

L14 ANSWER 11 OF 13 MEDLINE
AN 88203736 MEDLINE
DN 88203736
TI Radical prostato-cystectomy for infiltrating bladder carcinoma using a combined abdomino-perineal approach.
AU Boccon-Gibod L; Villers A
CS Clinique Urologique, Hopital Cochin, Paris, France..
SO PROGRESS IN CLINICAL AND BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH, (1988) 260 309-13. Journal code: PZ5. ISSN: 0361-7742.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 198808
AB Radical abdomino-perineal cystectomy was used in 23 Pts with Tis to T4 bladder tumors, 12 of whom had previously been submitted to radical Radiotherapy (salvage cystectomy). The perineal approach greatly facilitated the prostatic dissection in 10 cases, in which it was considered extremely hazardous from the abdomen. There were two post-operative deaths from acute myocardial infection in patients over 70.

Prolonged drainage of the perineal wound occurred in four Pts. Abdomino-perineal cystectomy is not a routine procedure and should be considered in two settings: in the case of salvage cystectomy when Radiotherapy - induced desmoplastic reactions make the dissection of the prostate from the rectum hazardous, and when urethrectomy is mandatory and

the patients status requires an expeditious procedure. Although the early cystectomies for bladder carcinoma were performed using a combined perineo-abdominal or abdomino-perineal approach (Couvelaire 1948, Hinman 1939, Wilhem 1947), this procedure has fallen into disuse since the early 1950's in favor of the suprapubic approach. Nevertheless, the combined abdomino-perineal procedure offers three advantages: 1) better exposure of

the urethra, prostatoseminal pedicles, and puboprostatic ligaments, 2) total urethrectomy can be done at the same time, 3) drainage through the perineal incision is excellent. These advantages are maximized when two surgeons operate simultaneously through the perineal and suprapubic incisions (**Ameline** 1948, Boccon-Gibod 1979, Boccon-Gibod 1984, Crawford 1980, Pascal 1974).
CT Check Tags: Human; Male
Adult
Aged
*Bladder: SU, surgery
***Bladder Neoplasms: SU, surgery**
Methods
Middle Age
Perineum: SU, surgery
*Prostatectomy
Urinary Diversion

L14 ANSWER 12 OF 13 MEDLINE
AN 86156813 MEDLINE
DN 86156813
TI The effect of streptozotocin on the secretory activity of ameloblasts in

rat incisor as revealed by radioautography after 3H-proline administration.
AU Karim A C; Pylypas S P
SO ANATOMICAL RECORD, (1986 Jan) 214 (1) 41-5.
Journal code: 4QM. ISSN: 0003-276X.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 198606
AB The effect of a diabetogenic dose of streptozotocin on the secretory activity of ameloblasts was investigated in the rat incisor by radioautography. One group of male Sprague-Dawley rats was injected intravenously with streptozotocin in citrate buffer (pH 4.5). One hour later, this group was again injected intravenously with 3H-proline (2 mCi/kg). A control group of animals was injected with 3H-proline only. All the animals were sacrificed in groups of three at 5 min, 1 h, 2 h, 4 h and 8 h after 3H-proline injection by perfusion with 3% phosphate-buffered formaldehyde followed by an additional perfusion with 2.5% phosphate-buffered glutaraldehyde. The incisors were extracted with the jaws, demineralized, and prepared for radioautographic observations and analysis. The principal effects of streptozotocin were as follows: There was an inhibition of 3H-proline incorporation into the secretory ameloblasts at 5 min after injection. This was followed by a larger uptake and a slower passage of the label out of the cells into the enamel matrix than that seen in the control sample. Finally, there was a slower secretion of labeled proteins out of Tomes' processes between 1 and 4 h after injection. Therefore, streptozotocin had a temporary inhibitory effect on the incorporation and secretion of 3H-proline by the secretory ameloblasts of the rat incisor. This effect was present for about 4 h and was completely reversed 9 h after streptozotocin injection.
CT Check Tags: Animal; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
*Ameloblasts: DE, drug effects
Ameloblasts: ME, metabolism
Ameloblasts: SE, secretion
Autoradiography
Dental Enamel Proteins: SE, secretion
Incisor: DE, drug effects
Incisor: ME, metabolism
Incisor: SE, secretion
Proline: ME, metabolism
Proline: SE, secretion
Rats
Rats, Inbred Strains
***Streptozocin: TO, toxicity**

L14 ANSWER 13 OF 13 MEDLINE
AN 80107379 MEDLINE
DN 80107379
TI The effect of colcemid on the structure and secretory activity of ameloblasts in the rat incisor as shown by radioautography after injection of 3H-proline.
AU Karim A; Warshawsky H

SO ANATOMICAL RECORD, (1979 Dec) 195 (4) 587-609.
Journal code: 4QM. ISSN: 0003-276X.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 198005

AB Enamel secretion by ameloblasts was investigated in the incisors of 100 gm normal and colcemid-injected male rats. Morphological studies were done on rats given a single intraperitoneal injection of 0.1 mg (1.25 mM) of colcemid and sacrified 1 to 4 hours after injection. Protein synthesis and secretion were investigated with radioautography in normal and colcemid-treated rats injected with 3H-proline and sacrificed at intervals between 0.5 and 3.5 hours after injection. Colcemid was injected 0.5 hours prior to 3H-proline in each experimental rat. Electron microscopic examination revealed several morphological alterations between 1 and 4 hours after injection of colcemid. These changes included fragmentation of the normally elongated rough endoplasmic reticulum into shorter profiles; a disorganization of the normally tubular configuration of the Golgi apparatus into a number of seples and profiles of smooth endoplasmic reticulum from Tomes' processes; and the accumulation of secretion granules at the mature face of the Golgi stacks, as well as in the infranuclear cytoplasm where thye are normally not found. Radioautography revealed that protein synthesis by the rough endoplasmic reticulum had continued in colcemid-altered ameloblasts. Labeled secretion granules were found at the mature surface of the Golgi stacks and in the infranuclear cytoplasm, however they did not migrate into Tomes' processes. Consequently, labeled enamel matrix did not appear extracellularly at the same time as in normal controls. Quantitative radioautography in the light microscope revealed that the effect of colcemid, although reversed within 4 hours, had temporarily inhibited normal migration, and exocytosis of secretion granules.

CT Check Tags: Animal; Male
*Ameloblasts: DE, drug effects
Ameloblasts: ME, metabolism
Ameloblasts: UL, ultrastructure
***Demecolcine: PD, pharmacology**
Dental Enamel Proteins: BI, biosynthesis
*Incisor: CY, cytology
Microtubules: DE, drug effects
Mitosis: DE, drug effects
Proline: ME, metabolism
Rats
Tritium

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               DEL HIS Y
L1               0 S (ENAMAL (2W) (MATRIX OR PROTEIN#))
L2             281 S (ENAMEL (2W) (MATRIX OR PROTEIN#))
L3             313 S ENAMELIN# OR AMELOGENIN# OR AMELIN# OR TUFTELIN#
L4             483 S L2 OR L3
                   E APOPTOSIS
                   E E3+ALL
                   E E3+ALL
                   E APOPTOSIS/CT
                   E E3+ALL
L5           65128 S G3.120./CT
                   E G3.120./CT
                   E E3+ALL
L6           51420 S APOPTOSIS OR CELL DEATH
L7               5 S L6 AND L4
                   E CANCERS/CT
                   E NEOPLASMS/CT
                   E E3+ALL
                   E NEOPLASM/CT
                   E E3+AL
                   E E3+ALL
L8          856555 S CANCER# OR TUMOR# OR TUMOUR# OR NEOPLAS?
L9              24 S L4 AND L8
L10          75205 S ANTICANCER# OR ANTITUMOR#  OR ANTITUMOUR# OR ANTINEOPLAS?
L11              0 S L4 AND L10
L12          75210 S L7 OR L10
L13             29 S L7 OR L9

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L13  ANSWER 1 OF 29  EMBASE  COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN   2000212548  EMBASE
TI   Ghost cells in calcifying odontogenic cyst express enamel
     -related proteins.
AU   Takata T.; Zhao M.; Nikai H.; Uchida T.; Wang T.
CS   T. Takata, Department of Oral Pathology, Hiroshima Univ. School of
     Dentistry, Kasumi 1-2-3, Minami-ku, Hiroshima 734-8553, Japan
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SO Histochemical Journal, (2000) 32/4 (223-229).
Refs: 49
ISSN: 0018-2214 CODEN: HISJAE
CY Netherlands
DT Journal; Article
FS 005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
011 Otorhinolaryngology
LA English
SL English
AB The so-called ghost cell is a unique cell type occurring in a variety of odontogenic and non-odontogenic lesions. However, the true nature of ghost cells has not been determined. In the present study, we examined the immunoreactivity of ghost cells in calcifying odontogenic cysts and dermal calcifying epitheliomas, with antibodies against **amelogenin**, **enamelin**, sheath protein (sheathlin) and enamelysin, in an attempt to clarify the nature of this unique cell. The cytoplasm of ghost cells in calcifying odontogenic cysts demonstrated distinct immunolocalization of the **enamel**-related **proteins**, while similar in the calcifying epitheliomas of the skin showed a negative reaction. The results indicate that the ghost cells in calcifying odontogenic cysts, as opposed to ghost cells in dermal calcifying epitheliomas, contain **enamel**-related **proteins** in their cytoplasm accumulated during the process of pathological transformation.
CT Medical Descriptors:
*tooth malformation
*odontogenic cyst: DI, diagnosis
cell type
immunoreactivity
epithelium tumor: DI, diagnosis
calcification: DI, diagnosis
cytoplasm
histopathology
human
controlled study
human tissue
human cell
article
priority journal
Drug Descriptors:
protein antibody: EC, endogenous compound
amelogenin: EC, endogenous compound
enamel protein: EC, endogenous compound
enamelin: EC, endogenous compound
sheathlin: EC, endogenous compound
enamelysin: EC, endogenous compound
unclassified drug

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 29 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 2000188652 EMBASE
TI Identification of the origin of a vesical mass occurring after cadaveric renal transplantation using short tandem repeat markers.
AU Yamamoto N.; Nagai A.; Kuriyama M.; Ishihara S.; Ohya I.; Deguchi T.
CS Dr. N. Yamamoto, Department of Urology, Gifu Univ. School Medicine, 40 Tsukasamachi, Gifushi, Gifu 5008705, Japan

SO Urologia Internationalis, (2000) 64/3 (159-161).
Refs: 8
ISSN: 0042-1138 CODEN: URINAC
CY Switzerland
DT Journal; Article
FS 009 Surgery
022 Human Genetics
028 Urology and Nephrology
LA English
SL English
AB We report a case of polypoid cystitis in a 54-year-old female occurring 4 years after cadaveric kidney transplantation. Endoscopic exploration revealed a polypoid **tumor** near the stoma opened for the transplanted ureter. The diagnosis of polypoid cystitis was confirmed histopathologically. Genotyping of cells from the **tumor** with polymorphic short tandem repeat (STR) and **amelogenin** loci revealed that the **tumor** contained alleles from both the donor and recipient. Molecular genetic analysis provided strong evidence that the **tumor** cells arose from the donor tissue. Copyright (C) 2000 S. Karger AG, Basel.
CT Medical Descriptors:
*cadaver kidney
*cystitis: CO, complication
*cystitis: DI, diagnosis
*kidney transplantation
*molecular genetics
*tandem repeat
allele
clinical feature
endoscopy
genotype
histopathology
immunoglobulin A nephropathy: SU, surgery
kidney donor
recipient
time
human
case report
human tissue
human cell
female
adult
article
priority journal
Drug Descriptors:
amelogenin: EC, endogenous compound

L13 ANSWER 3 OF 29 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 2000145915 EMBASE
TI Immunohistochemical demonstration of an **enamel** sheath **protein**, sheathlin, in odontogenic **tumors**.
AU Takata T.; Zhao M.; Uchida T.; Kudo Y.; Sato S.; Nikai H.
CS T. Takata, Department of Oral Pathology, Hiroshima University, School of Dentistry, 1-3-3 Kasumi, Minami-ku, Hiroshima 733-8553, Japan. ttakata@ipc.hiroshima-u.ac.jp
SO Virchows Archiv, (2000) 436/4 (324-329).
Refs: 26

ISSN: 0945-6317 CODEN: VARCEM
CY Germany
DT Journal; Article
FS 005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
011 Otorhinolaryngology
016 Cancer
LA English
SL English

AB **Enamel proteins** can be useful markers for assessment of the functional differentiation of **neoplastic** epithelium and the nature of extracellular matrices in odontogenic **tumors**. In the present study, we examined immunohistochemical localization of sheathlin, a recently cloned **enamel** sheath **protein**, in various odontogenic **tumors** to evaluate functional differentiation of **tumor** cells and the nature of hyalinous or calcified matrices in odontogenic **neoplasms**. Distinct immunolocalization of sheathlin was observed in the immature enamel of the tooth germ at the late bell stage. Secretory ameloblasts facing the **enamel matrix** also showed positive staining in their cytoplasm. Definite localization of sheathlin was demonstrated in the **enamel matrix** in odontogenic **tumors** with inductive dental hard tissue formation such as ameloblastic fibroodontomas and odontomas. Immunoexpression of sheathlin was, furthermore, demonstrated in eosinophilic droplets in solid nests of adenomatoid odontogenic **tumor** (AOT) and ghost cells in the epithelial lining of calcifying odontogenic cyst (COC). In AOT, cells facing the eosinophilic droplets also expressed the protein in their cytoplasm. There was neither intracellular staining for sheathlin in the **tumor** cells nor extracellular staining in the matrix of ameloblastomas and calcifying epithelial odontogenic **tumors**. Dentin, dysplastic dentin-like hyaline material and cementum in the **tumors** examined were negative for sheathlin. These results show that immunodetection of sheathlin is a useful marker for functional differentiation of secretory ameloblasts and **enamel matrix**, which is often hard to differentiate from other hard tissues in odontogenic **tumors**. Our findings from the view point of sheathlin expression support that the **tumor** cells of ameloblastomas do not attain full differentiation into functional ameloblasts. It is very interesting that epithelial cells in odontogenic **tumors** can differentiate into functional ameloblasts without induction by odontogenic mesenchyme, as shown by immunoexpression of sheathlin in eosinophilic droplets within solid epithelial sheets in AOT and ghost cells in the epithelial lining of COC where inductive participation of mesenchymal cells was most unlikely.

CT Medical Descriptors:
***odontogenic tumor: ET, etiology**
ameloblast
calcification
cell differentiation
cementum
cytoplasm
dentin
disease marker
enamel
epithelium cell

extracellular matrix
germ cell
immunohistochemistry
mesenchyme
odontogenic cyst: ET, etiology
protein expression
protein localization
human
controlled study
major clinical study
human tissue
fetus
article
priority journal
Drug Descriptors:
***enamel protein: EC, endogenous compound**
*sheathlin: EC, endogenous compound
unclassified drug

L13 ANSWER 4 OF 29 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 1999409343 EMBASE
TI Odontogenic sarcoma and carcinosarcoma.
AU Slater L.J.
CS L.J. Slater, Department of Oral Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, CPO, Washington, DC 20306-6000, United States
SO Seminars in Diagnostic Pathology, (1999) 16/4 (325-332).
Refs: 40
ISSN: 0740-2570 CODEN: SDPAES
CY United States
DT Journal; Article
FS 005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
011 Otorhinolaryngology
LA English
SL English
AB Odontogenic sarcoma is a gnathic malignant connective tissue **tumor** containing epithelium similar to that seen in an ameloblastoma or ameloblastic fibroma. It is a mixed odontogenic **tumor** in which the epithelial component is benign and the proliferative mesenchymal component is malignant. With each recurrence, the ameloblastic fibrosarcoma demonstrates increasing evidence of stromal cellularity and mitotic activity but diminishing evidence of odontogenic epithelium. If an ameloblastic fibrosarcoma exhibits dysplastic dentin, it can be called an ameloblastic fibrodentinosarcoma, and if it additionally shows focal deposits of dysplastic **enamel proteins**, it can be designated an ameloblastic fibro-odontosarcoma. A jaw **tumor** displaying both a carcinomatous and a malignant spindle cell component can be termed an odontogenic carcinosarcoma if it reveals an ameloblastic fibroma-like pattern. If it lacks this pattern, the appellations 'spindle-cell ameloblastic carcinoma' or 'biphasic ameloblastic sarcomatoid carcinoma' might be preferable. This is a US government work. There are no restrictions on its use.
CT Medical Descriptors:
***odontogenic tumor**
*carcinosarcoma: DI, diagnosis
fibrosarcoma: DI, diagnosis

connective tissue tumor
ameloblastoma
mesenchyme cell
stroma cell
spindle cell
epithelium cell
tooth development
antibody specificity
human
human cell
article
priority journal

L13 ANSWER 5 OF 29 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 1999114525 EMBASE
TI Molecular cloning and characterization of prostase, an androgen-regulated serine protease with prostate-restricted expression.
AU Nelson P.S.; Gan L.; Ferguson C.; Moss P.; Gelinas R.; Hood L.; Wang K.
CS P.S. Nelson, Dept. of Molecular Biotechnology, Box 357730, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195, United States. psnels@u.washington.edu
SO Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, (1999) 96/6 (3114-3119).
Refs: 55
ISSN: 0027-8424 CODEN: PNASA6
CY United States
DT Journal; Conference Article
FS 016 Cancer
021 Developmental Biology and Teratology
029 Clinical Biochemistry
LA English
SL English
AB The identification of genes with selective expression in specific organs or cell types provides an entry point for understanding biological processes that occur uniquely within a particular tissue. Using a subtraction approach designed to identify genes preferentially expressed in specific tissues, we have identified prostase, a human serine protease with prostate-restricted expression. The prostase cDNA encodes a putative 254-aa polypeptide with a conserved serine protease catalytic triad and an amino-terminal pre- propeptide sequence, indicating a potential secretory function. The genomic sequence comprises five exons and four introns and contains multiple copies of a chromosome 19q-specific minisatellite repeat. Northern analysis indicates that prostase mRNA is expressed in hormonally responsive normal and **neoplastic** prostate epithelial tissues, but not in prostate stromal constituents. Prostase shares 35% amino acid identity with prostate-specific antigen (PSA) and 78% identity with the porcine **enamel matrix** serine proteinase 1, an enzyme involved in **enamel matrix** degradation and with a putative role in the disruption of intercellular junctions. Radiation-hybrid-panel mapping localized prostase to chromosome 19q13, a region containing several other serine proteases, including protease M, pancreatic/renal kallikrein hK1, and the prostate-specific kallikreins hK2 and hK3 (PSA). The sequence homology between prostase and other well-characterized serine proteases suggests several potential functional roles

for the prostase protein that include the degradation of extracellular matrix and the activation of PSA and other proteases.

CT Medical Descriptors:
*molecular cloning
*gene expression regulation
*genetic analysis
exon
gene expression
swine
amino acid sequence
enzyme activity
enzyme localization
restriction mapping
extracellular matrix
enzyme activation
protein analysis
chromosomal localization
sequence analysis
human
human cell
conference paper
nucleotide sequence
priority journal
Drug Descriptors:
*prostase
*serine proteinase
prostate specific antigen
kallikrein

L13 ANSWER 6 OF 29 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 1999087416 EMBASE
TI Adenomatoid odontogenic **tumour**: Facts and figures.
AU Philipsen H.P.; Reichart P.A.
CS P.A. Reichart, Abt. Oralchir. Zahnarztl. Rontgenol., Zentrum fur Zahnmedizin, Universitatsklinikum Charite, Fohrer Strasse 15, D-13353 Berlin, Germany
SO Oral Oncology, (1999) 35/2 (125-131).
Refs: 44
ISSN: 1368-8375 CODEN: EJCCER
PUI S 1368-8375(98)00111-0
CY United Kingdom
DT Journal; General Review
FS 011 Otorhinolaryngology
LA English
SL English
AB The present profile of the adenomatoid odontogenic **tumour** represents an update based on data collected from 1991 onwards. Our present knowledge discloses the AOT being a benign (hamartomatous), slow growing lesion which occurs in several intraosseous (follicular (F) and extrafollicular (EF)) and one peripheral variant all having identical histology. The F and EF variants account for 96 per cent of all AOT's of which 71 per cent are F variants alone. F and EF variants together are more commonly found in the maxilla than in the mandible with a ratio of 2.1:1. Age distribution shows that more than two thirds are diagnosed in the second decade of life and more than half of the cases occur within the teens (13-19 years of age). The female:male ratio for all age groups and

AOT variants together is 1.9:1. The marked female predominance (around 3:1) among certain Asian populations needs further clarification. The distribution of unerupted permanent teeth found in association with the F variant shows that all four canines account for 59 per cent and the maxillary canines alone for 40 per cent. Recent findings strongly indicate
the AOT is derived from the complex system of dental laminae or its remnants. Occurrence of areas of CEOT-like tissue in an otherwise 'classic' AOT should be considered a normal feature within the continuous histomorphological spectrum of AOT. Immunohistochemical and ultrastructural findings have revealed that the eosinophilic deposits or
'
tumour-droplets' most probably represent some form of **enamel matrix.**

CT Medical Descriptors:
***odontogenic tumor: DI, diagnosis**
***odontogenic tumor: ET, etiology**
***adenomatoid tumor: DI, diagnosis**
***adenomatoid tumor: ET, etiology**
race difference
population risk
immunohistochemistry
cell ultrastructure
Japan
human
male
female
clinical article
human tissue
human cell
adolescent
aged
child
adult
review
priority journal

L13 ANSWER 7 OF 29 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 1998301697 EMBASE
TI **Amelogenin** dosage compensation in carcinoma of colon, lung, liver and kidney, is not a marker of clonality in males.
AU Zvejnieks P.A.; Tellschow S.R.; Gudlaugsson E.G.; Markham N.; Shroyer K.R.
CS K.R. Shroyer, Department of Pathology (B216), Univ Colorado Health Sciences Center, 4200 East Ninth Avenue, Denver, CO 80262, United States
SO Molecular and Cellular Probes, (1998) 12/4 (185-190).
Refs: 52
ISSN: 0890-8508 CODEN: MCPRE6
CY United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article
FS 005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
016 Cancer
022 Human Genetics
LA English
SL English
AB The analysis of patterns of X-chromosome inactivation is becoming increasingly utilized as a marker of clonal composition of tissues from

women. To date, however, no analogous system has been found for the study of clonality in tissue from men. In the current study, the methylation patterns for portions of the **amelogenin** genes are tested, which are encoded on both the X- and Y-chromosome (AMGX and AMGY). The polymerase chain reaction (PCR) was used to amplify portions of AMGX and AMGY from genomic DNA of carcinomas of the colon, lung, liver and kidney as well as from matched normal somatic tissues. The amplification target included Alu I methylation sensitive restriction endonuclease sites as well as a 189 bp sequence which is present in AMGX but is absent in AMGY. Polymerase chain reaction amplification of AMGX and AMGY was successful using genomic DNA from both **tumour** and normal control tissue in 24 of the 26 cases. Pretreatment of genomic DNA with Alu I blocked amplification of AMGX in all cases from both normal tissue and **tumour**. This indicates that AMGX and AMGY undergo a non-random pattern of methylation in both normal tissues and in **tumours**, precluding their use as a marker of clonality. Methylation of Alu I sites in AMGY suggests that the **amelogenin** genes undergo dosage compensation, which raises the possibility that the expression of **amelogenin** is not restricted to the development of the tooth bud but may also play some other role in various tissues of the body.

CT Medical Descriptors:
*genetic marker
*colon carcinoma
*lung carcinoma
*liver carcinoma
*kidney carcinoma
*gene expression regulation
X chromosome inactivation
Y chromosome
polymerase chain reaction
methylation
gene amplification
sequence analysis
tooth
human
male
clinical article
aged
adult
article
priority journal
Drug Descriptors:
***amelogenin: EC, endogenous compound**
dna: EC, endogenous compound
restriction endonuclease

L13 ANSWER 8 OF 29 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 1998271345 EMBASE
TI **Amelogenin** expression in canine oral tissues and lesions.
AU Yuasa Y.; Kraegel S.A.; Verstraete F.J.; Winthrop M.; Griffey S.M.; Madewell B.R.
CS Y. Yuasa, Dept. Surgical Radiological Sciences, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of California, Davis, CA 95616, United States
SO Journal of Comparative Pathology, (1998) 119/1 (15-25).
Refs: 26
ISSN: 0021-9975 CODEN: JCVPAR
CY United Kingdom

DT Journal; Article
FS 005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
LA English
SL English
AB **Amelogenins** are major **enamel proteins** within the **enamel** extracellular **matrix**. The expression of **amelogenin** was confirmed in neonatal tissues of the canine jaw. The sequence of a portion of canine **amelogenin** cDNA, within exons 5 and 6, was determined and found to be closely homologous to sequences reported in the cow, pig, mouse and human being. Two acanthomatous epulides collected from clinically affected dogs showed **amelogenin** expression, whereas 22 other canine oral lesions, including six additional acanthomatous epulides, did not show **amelogenin** expression. Examination of structural proteins may allow precise identification of the histogenesis of the odontogenic **neoplasms**, which are often difficult to distinguish by means of morphological criteria alone.
CT Medical Descriptors:
***odontogenic tumor: ET, etiology**
protein expression
extracellular matrix
dog
exon
cow
swine
mouse
dna sequence
polymerase chain reaction
nonhuman
controlled study
animal tissue
animal cell
article
Drug Descriptors:
***amelogenin: EC, endogenous compound**
enamel protein: EC, endogenous compound
complementary dna: EC, endogenous compound

L13 ANSWER 9 OF 29 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 96322826 EMBASE
DN 1996322826
TI Identification of the cell type origin of odontoma-like cell masses in microphthalmic (mi/mi) mice by in situ hybridization.
AU Nakajima Y.; Shimokawa H.; Terai K.; Onoue H.; Seino Y.; Tanaka H.; Sobue S.; Kitamura Y.; Nomura S.
CS Department of Pathology, Osaka University Medical School, 2-2 Yamadaoka,Suita, Osaka, Japan
SO Pathology International, (1996) 46/10 (743-750).
ISSN: 1320-5463 CODEN: PITEES
CY Japan
DT Journal; Article
FS 005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
LA English
SL English
AB Tooth abnormalities occur in microphthalmic (mi/mi) mice. The elongated odontogenic epithelium is interrupted by unresorbed bone at the basal end of the mi/mi incisor, with the epithelium gathered into cell clusters.

These clusters develop to odontoma-like masses. To identify the origin of the cell types of these odontoma-like masses, the localization of osteonectin (Osn), osteocalcin (Osc), osteopontin (Osp), matrix Gla protein (MGP) and **amelogenin** (Am) mRNA in the process of tooth development in mi/mi and +/+ mice was investigated by means of in situ hybridization. Decalcified mandibles of neonatal, 5-, 10-, 14-day-old mice were examined. Osn and Osc mRNA, which localized in osteoblasts and odontoblasts, were also detected in the cells of odontoma-like masses in mi/mi mice. The cells expressing these mRNA were short, columnar and odontoblast-like. Am mRNA was detected in ameloblasts. In mi/mi mice, Am mRNA was also detected in ameloblastic cell clusters, which were formed by the tall columnar cells in the odontoma-like masses. No apparent Osp mRNA expression was detected in the masses. These results indicated that even in odontogenic abnormal cells resulting from physical obstruction in mi/mi mice, the genes that are involved in normal tooth development were still expressed.

CT Medical Descriptors:
*microphthalmia
***odontogenic tumor**
*tooth development
animal experiment
animal model
animal tissue
article
bone matrix
cell membrane
enamel
incisor
mouse
nonhuman
odontoblast
osteoblast
osteolysis
priority journal
tooth disease
Drug Descriptors:
***amelogenin: EC, endogenous compound**
*osteocalcin: EC, endogenous compound
*osteonectin: EC, endogenous compound
*osteopontin: EC, endogenous compound
messenger rna: EC, endogenous compound

L13 ANSWER 10 OF 29 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 96168693 EMBASE
DN 1996168693
TI Minimal residual disease post-bone marrow transplantation for hemato-oncological diseases.
AU Toren A.; Rechavi G.; Nagler A.
CS Dept. of Bone Marrow Transplantation, Hadassah University Hospital,91120 Jerusalem, Israel
SO Stem Cells, (1996) 14/3 (300-311).
ISSN: 1066-5099 CODEN: STCEEJ
CY United States
DT Journal; General Review

FS 016 Cancer
025 Hematology
LA English
SL English
AB The detection of minimal residual disease (MRD), which is important in **cancer** treatment, gained special significance in bone marrow transplantation (BMT) due to the possibility not just to detect but recently also to prevent, treat and reinduce remission in patients that relapsed post-BMT by immunotherapy. The various modern techniques of MRD detection are described including cytogenetics, analysis of restriction fragment length polymorphism, variable number of tandem repeats by Southern Blot or polymerase chain reaction (PCR), microsatellite sequences, PCR amplification products of the Y chromosome or the **Amelogenin** gene, quantitative PCR and fluorescence in situ hybridization. The role of MRD detection in refinement of indications for BMT, autografting, prediction of relapse, adoptive immunotherapy, mixed chimerism in nonmalignant diseases and in solid organ transplantation is discussed.
CT Medical Descriptors:
*bone marrow transplantation
*leukemia: TH, therapy
*lymphoma: TH, therapy
*minimal residual disease: TH, therapy
*minimal residual disease: DI, diagnosis
adoptive immunotherapy
cancer diagnosis
cancer immunotherapy
cancer recurrence
cancer regression
cytogenetics
fluorescence in situ hybridization
hematologic disease: TH, therapy
human
polymerase chain reaction
restriction fragment length polymorphism
review
southern blotting

L13 ANSWER 11 OF 29 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 95350487 EMBASE
DN 1995350487
TI Ameloblastoma in a female Wistar rat.
AU Ernst H.; Mirea D.
CS Fraunhofer Institute of Toxicology, Nikolai-Fuchs-Strasse 1,D-30625 Hannover, Germany
SO Experimental and Toxicologic Pathology, (1995) 47/5 (335-340).
ISSN: 0940-2993 CODEN: ETPAEK
CY Germany
DT Journal; Article
FS 005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
011 Otorhinolaryngology
016 Cancer
LA English
SL English
AB A spontaneous ameloblastoma of the right mandible is described in a 120-week-old female Wistar rat (strain Chbb: THOM). The **tumour** had a focally aggressive growth pattern and was histologically

characterized by sheets and islands of odontogenic epithelium bounded by a palisaded layer of ameloblast-like cells. Because of multifocal keratinizing squamous metaplasia of the stellate reticulum tissue, the **tumour** was classified as an acanthomatous ameloblastoma. Cyst formation, areas of stromal hyalinization and **enamel matrix**-like inclusions were further characteristics of the **neoplasm**. The epithelial elements stained strongly positive for broad spectrum cytokeratins.

CT Medical Descriptors:
*ameloblastoma: DI, diagnosis
animal tissue
article
female
histology
immunohistochemistry
mandible
nonhuman
rat

L13 ANSWER 12 OF 29 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 94322033 EMBASE
DN 1994322033
TI Expression and localization of sulphated glycoprotein-2 mRNA in the rat incisor tooth ameloblasts: Relationships with **apoptosis**.
AU Joseph B.K.; Gobe G.C.; Savage N.W.; Young W.G.
CS Department of Dentistry, Division Oral Biology and Pathology, The University of QueensIand,Brisbane, QLD 4072, Australia
SO International Journal of Experimental Pathology, (1994) 75/5 (313-320). ISSN: 0959-9673 CODEN: IJEPEI
CY United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article
FS 001 Anatomy, Anthropology, Embryology and Histology
005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
011 Otorhinolaryngology
LA English
SL English
AB The expression of sulphated glycoprotein-2 (SGP-2) is associated with the onset of cellular atrophy and death in many rodent tissues. This gene has a multifunctional involvement that includes **apoptosis**, spermatogenesis, promotion of cell-cell interactions, modulation of complement systems and tissue regeneration and remodelling. Using decalcified mandibles, mRNA for SGP-2 in rat incisor tooth ameloblasts was examined by in situ hybridization using 35S riboprobes. The rat incisor is unique in that, at one time, all stages of the complex life cycle of the ameloblasts are represented along the length of the enamel forming aspect of the tooth. The pre-ameloblasts only secrete **enamel matrix** after mitosis. When the full thickness of the enamel has been formed, a remarkable transition in phenotype takes place in the ameloblast. This transition is accompanied by **apoptosis** or programmed **cell death** of approximately 25% of ameloblasts. An additional 25% of ameloblasts undergo **apoptosis** when maturation of **enamel matrix** takes place with removal of water and protein from the increasingly mineralized matrix. In the present study, expression of SGP-2 was localized most often in the

post-secretory transition and maturation ameloblasts. In contrast, the presecretory and secretory ameloblasts did not demonstrate specific hybridization signals. Consistently, neither the odontoblasts nor the pulp

demonstrated hybridization signals. Hence our results support other published results which show that increased expression of SGP-2 is associated with **apoptosis**. The exact function of the SGP-2 gene and its products is not fully defined. However, the results of our study show that expression of the SGP-2 gene may provide an early indication of presence of **apoptosis** in rat incisor ameloblasts.

CT Medical Descriptors:
*ameloblast
***apoptosis**
*tooth development
animal tissue
article
autoradiography
in situ hybridization
male
nonhuman
priority journal
rat
Drug Descriptors:
*glycoprotein: EC, endogenous compound
glycoprotein 2: EC, endogenous compound
messenger rna: EC, endogenous compound
unclassified drug

L13 ANSWER 13 OF 29 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 94291182 EMBASE
DN 1994291182
TI Insulin-like growth Factor-I receptor in the cell biology of the ameloblast: An immuohistochemical study on the rat incisor.
AU Joseph B.K.; Savage N.W.; Young W.G.; Waters M.J.
CS Department of Dentistry, Division of Oral Biol and Pathology, The University of Queensland,Brisbane, QLD 4072, Australia
SO Epithelial Cell Biology, (1994) 3/2 (47-53).
ISSN: 0940-9912 CODEN: ECBIEP
CY United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article
FS 001 Anatomy, Anthropology, Embryology and Histology
021 Developmental Biology and Teratology
029 Clinical Biochemistry
LA English
SL English
AB The distribution of IGF-I receptor is reported in the odontogenic epithelium and mesenchyme of the continuously erupting mandibular incisor of the rat by immunohistochemistry using a polyclonal antibody specific to

the IGF-I receptor. Odontogenic epithelium is a unique odontogenic sequence in that all stages of the complex life cycle of the ameloblast are represented along the length of the enamel-forming aspect of the tooth. Pre-ameloblasts become post-mitotic before secreting **enamel matrix**. When the full thickness of the enamel has been-formed, a remarkable transition in phenotype takes place in the ameloblast. It changes from a protein secretory cell to one active in maturation of **enamel matrix** by removal of water and protein from the

increasingly mineralized matrix. The distribution and intensity of IGF-I receptor expression varied with the phenotypic stages of the ameloblasts. Diffuse cellular staining for IGF-I receptor was found during the active secretory phase of amelogenesis. However, towards the end of this phase, the staining was confirmed to granular or vesicular structures within the cytoplasm. These granular deposits gradually decreased as the ameloblasts made the transition towards enamel maturation. This transition is accompanied by programmed **cell death** (**apoptosis**) of approximately 25% of the ameloblasts and cells in this zone did not stain for IGF-I receptor. With the onset of enamel maturation, diffuse staining of the ameloblast layer was re-established gradually and staining remained evident right up to the reduced enamel epithelium, which joins with the oral

CT Medical Descriptors:
*ameloblast
*tooth development
animal tissue
apoptosis
article
cell maturation
cell secretion
cellular distribution
enamel
epithelium
gingiva
immunohistochemistry
incisor
male
mesenchyme
nonhuman
priority journal
rat
Drug Descriptors:
*somatomedin c receptor
polyclonal antibody
receptor antibody

L13 ANSWER 14 OF 29 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 92244602 EMBASE
DN 1992244602
TI Human ameloblastoma **tumors** express the **amelogenin** gene.
AU Snead M.L.; Luo W.; Hsu D.D.-J.; Melrose R.J.; Lau E.C.; Stenman G.
CS Craniofacial Molecular Biology Ctr., University of Southern California, 2250 Alcazar St.,Los Angeles, CA 90033, United States
SO Oral Surgery Oral Medicine and Oral Pathology, (1992) 74/1 (64-72). ISSN: 0030-4220 CODEN: OSOMAE
CY United States
DT Journal; Article
FS 005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
011 Otorhinolaryngology
016 Cancer
LA English
SL English
CT Medical Descriptors:
*ameloblastoma: ET, etiology
*gene expression

article
human
human tissue
in situ hybridization
northern blotting
priority journal
Drug Descriptors:
amelogenin: EC, endogenous compound

L13 ANSWER 15 OF 29 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 92140857 EMBASE
DN 1992140857
TI Immunohistochemical demonstration of **enamel proteins** in odontogenic **tumors.**
AU Saku T.; Okabe H.; Shimokawa H.
CS Department of Pathology, Niiagata Univ. School of Dentistry, 2-5274 Gakkocho-dori,Niigata 951, Japan
SO Journal of Oral Pathology and Medicine, (1992) 21/3 (113-119). ISSN: 0904-2512 CODEN: JPMEEA
CY Denmark
DT Journal; Article
FS 005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
011 Otorhinolaryngology
LA English
SL English
AB Immunohistochemical localization of two **enamel proteins**, **amelogenin** and **enamelin**, in comparison with that of keratin, was determined in odontogenic **tumors** and the allied lesions in order to verify functional differentiation of the **tumor** cells as ameloblasts. **Amelogenin** and **enamelin** were demonstrated in small mineralized foci and in the **tumor** cells surrounding them in adenomatoid odontogenic **tumor** (AOT), calcifying epithelial odontogenic **tumor** (CEOT), and calcifying odontogenic cyst (COC). Hyaline droplets in AOT showed positive staining for both **enamel proteins**. These mineralized and hyaline materials were not positive for keratin, although **tumor** cells were positive. On the other hand, no immunoreaction for **enamel proteins** was obtained in ameloblastoima and odontogenic epithelial cell nests within myxoma and epulis. The results suggest that **tumor** cells of AOT and CEOT and lining epithelial cells of COC show ameloblastic differentiation in part, but that ameloblastoma cells do not attain functional maturation as secretory phase ameloblasts.
CT Medical Descriptors:
*ameloblastoma: ET, etiology
*enamel
*odontogenic cyst
***odontogenic tumor: ET, etiology**
article
human
human tissue
immunohistochemistry
Drug Descriptors:
*keratin: EC, endogenous compound
amelogenin: EC, endogenous compound
enamelin: EC, endogenous compound

unclassified drug

L13 ANSWER 16 OF 29 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 91157650 EMBASE
DN 1991157650
TI Immunohistochemical expression of **amelogenins** in odontogenic epithelial **tumours** and cysts.
AU Mori M.; Yamada K.; Kasai T.; Yamada T.; Shimokawa H.; Sasaki S.
CS Department of Oral Surgery, Asahi University, School of Dentistry, Hozumi,
Motosu-gun,Gifu 501-02, Japan
SO Virchows Archiv - A Pathological Anatomy and Histopathology, (1991) 418/4 (319-325).
ISSN: 0174-7398 CODEN: VAAHDJ
CY Germany
DT Journal; Article
FS 005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
011 Otorhinolaryngology
LA English
SL English
AB **Amelogenins, enamel proteins** in odontogenic **tumours**, were detected immunohistochemically using a monoclonal antibody. They were strongly expressed in amyloid-like material, ghost cells, and the cells surrounding ghost cells of calcifying epithelial odontogenic **tumours** and cysts, whereas calcified bodies within the **tumours** and cysts showed negative staining. The expression of **amelogenins** was also positive in **tumour** cells of ameloblastoma, adenomatoid odontogenic **tumour**, squamous odontogenic **tumour** and ameloblastic fibroma. Peripheral **tumour** cells of the follicular ameloblastoma were positive with relatively intense staining. Undifferentiated or flattened **tumour** cells of adenomatoid odontogenic **tumour** and non-keratinized **tumour** cells of the squamous odontogenic **tumour** showed marked staining. Reduced ameloblasts in the odontoma displayed the strongest staining for **amelogenins**. The study suggests that biosynthesis of **amelogenins** may occur in the homogeneous materials of calcifying epithelial odontogenic **tumours** and cysts.
CT Medical Descriptors:
*odontogenic cyst: DI, diagnosis
***odontogenic tumor: DI, diagnosis**
article
human
human tissue
immunohistochemistry
priority journal
*enamel
Drug Descriptors:
*protein: EC, endogenous compound
endogenous compound

L13 ANSWER 17 OF 29 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 90209821 EMBASE
DN 1990209821
TI Mutagenicity, cacinogenicity and teratogenicity of cobalt metal and cobalt
compounds.

AU Leonard A.; Lauwerys R.
CS Teratogenicity/Mutagen. Unit, UCL 72 37, Avenue E. Mounier 72,B-1200 Brussels, Belgium
SO Mutation Research, (1990) 239/1 (17-27).
CODEN: MUREAV
CY Netherlands
DT Journal; General Review
FS 016 Cancer
021 Developmental Biology and Teratology
022 Human Genetics
052 Toxicology
LA English
SL English
AB Cobalt metal and cobalt compounds are extensively used for the production of high-temperature alloys, diamond tools, cemented carbides and hard metals, for the production of various salts used in electroplating and as catalysts, drying agents in paints, additives in animal feeds and pigments. Cobalt oxides are used not only in the **enameling** industry and for pigments, but also in catalytic applications. There is no indication that cobalt metal and cobalt compounds constitute a health risk for the general population. Allergic reactions (asthma, contact dermatitis) can be induced by certain cobalt compounds. Interstitial fibrosis has also been observed in workers exposed to high concentrations of dust containing cobalt, tungsten, iron, etc., mainly in the cemented carbides and the diamond-polishing industries. Several experiments have demonstrated that single or repeated injections of cobalt metal powder or some forms of cobalt salt and cobalt oxide may give rise to injection site sarcoma in rats and in rabbits but the human health significance of such data is questionable. Intratracheal administration of a high dose of one type of cobalt oxide induces lung **tumors** in rats but not in hamsters. In the latter long-term inhalation of cobalt oxide (10 mg/m3) did not increase the incidence of lung **cancer**. The human data are too limited to assess the potential carcinogenic risk for workers. Co2+ interacts with protein and nucleic acid synthesis and displays only weak mutagenic activity in microorganisms. Some cobalt salts have been reported to enhance morphological transformation of Syrian hamster embryo cells. Cobalt chloride displays some limited mutagenic activity in yeast and some cobalt compounds are able to produce numerical and structural chromosome aberrations in plant cells. Cobalt and its salts appear to be devoid of mutagenic and clastogenic activity in mammalian cells. Cobaltous acetate and cobaltous chloride have not been found to be teratogenic in hamsters and rats respectively.
CT Medical Descriptors:
*carcinogenicity
*genotoxicity
*mutagenicity
*teratogenicity
heredity
human
nonhuman
mammal
review
priority journal

Drug Descriptors:
*cobalt

L13 ANSWER 18 OF 29 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 90040298 EMBASE
DN 1990040298
TI Vinblastine cytotoxicity in ameloblasts.
AU Nielsen H.W.
CS Institute of Anatomy C, University of Copenhagen and Institute of Pathology, Kommunehospitalet Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark
SO APMIS, Supplement, (1990) 98/11 (5-56).
ISSN: 0903-465X CODEN: APSUEN
CY Denmark
DT Journal; General Review
FS 052 Toxicology
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
SL Danish; English
AB To see whether the in vivo cytotoxicity of the antimicrotubule agent vinblastine (VB) was related to the degree of differentiation in a normal secretory cell population VB cytotoxicity in the various developmental stages of rat incisor ameloblast was studied. Normal values for cell and nucleus volumes, secretory velocity, VB dose-response curves for **cell death**, and proliferative and secretory activity were estimated quantitatively using simple stereological methods, 18 and 72 hours after VB administration i.v. Dose-response plots for **cell death** in jejunal crypt cells and the reduction of secretory activity in acinar pancreatic cells were compared with those of proliferating and secretory ameloblasts. Video light microscopy was used on 2 .mu.m Epon sections with controlled orientation and position, permitting calculation of values on a per cell-basis or per 104 .mu.m2 epithelial basal area. Normal cell and nuclear mean volumes (range: min.-max. value) for late-differentiating ameloblasts were 557 .mu.m3 (528-601) and 127 .mu.m3 (122-136), and for secretory ameloblasts 866 .mu.m3 (830-886) and 144 .mu.m3 (142-146). Mean volume of **enamel matrix** secreted per cell was around 169 .mu.m3 (122-202) per 24 hrs. Number of cells in the late-differentiating zone was 970 (928-1003) and in the secretory zone 828 (820-835) per 104 .mu.m2 epithelial basal area. **Cell death** after VB in the ameloblast stem cells and pancreatic acinar cells was negligible. 72 hrs after VB, the supply of dividing cells to the proliferation zone was at lower doses increased, while at 3 mg/kg it was reduced to 72% of the normal. All proliferating cells appeared to be killed at 2 mg/kg, together with 38% of the differentiating and 34% of the secretory ameloblasts, and at 3 mg/kg, 70% and 66% respectively of the non-dividing ameloblasts were killed. The secretory output (volume of **enamel matrix**) of the ameloblasts exposed in the differentiating stage and now transformed into secretory cells was 72 hrs after VB 2 mg/kg reduced to 45%, while that of the mature secretory ameloblasts was reduced to 42%. After VB 3 mg/kg, the differentiated ameloblast zone retained 21% of the normal secretory output, whereas there was no output from the mature cells. Maximal accumulation of zymogen granules in pancreatic acinar cells occurred at 1 mg/kg VB. Unlike to secretory ameloblasts, the morphology of pancreatic acinar cells was normalized at 72 hrs after VB. The relative

susceptibility of the various developmental ameloblast stages to VB-induced **cell death** was proliferating > differentiating .gtoreq. secretory > stem cells. The relative capability of functional restitution of surviving ameloblasts was stem and proliferating > differentiating > secretory stage. The VB susceptibility of proliferating jejunal crypt cells appears to be representative of proliferating epithelial cells. Whether the same is true for secretory ameloblasts in relation to exocrine secretory cells in general remains to be seen.

CT Medical Descriptors:
*ameloblast
*cytotoxicity
animal model
cytology
histology
rat
ultrastructure
animal cell
nonhuman
review
priority journal
Drug Descriptors:
*vinblastine: PD, pharmacology
*vinblastine: DO, drug dose
*vinblastine: TO, drug toxicity

L13 ANSWER 19 OF 29 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 87217348 EMBASE
DN 1987217348
TI The effects of vinblastine on the secretory ameloblasts: An ultrastructural, cytochemical, and immunocytochemical study in the rat incisor.
AU Nanci A.; Uchida T.; Warshawsky
CS Departements de Stomatologie et d'Anatomie, Universite de Montreal, Montreal, Quebec H3C 3J7, France
SO Anatomical Record, (1987) 219/2 (113-126).
ISSN: 0003-276X CODEN: ANREAK
CY United States
DT Journal
FS 001 Anatomy, Anthropology, Embryology and Histology
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
AB Secretory ameloblasts synthesize the organic matrix of enamel and secrete it at two distinct 'putative secretory sites' characterized by membrane infolding (Nanci and Warshawsky, 1984a). The antimicrotubular agent vinblastine sulphate interferes with secretion. We have examined the effect of this drug on the ameloblast secretory sites and re-evaluated the effect on the intracellular organization of the cell by using conditions that optimize fixation, cytochemistry (ZIO), and immunocytochemistry. Associated with the disappearance of secretory granules and Golgi-related structures from Tomes' process was the loss of membrane infoldings at secretory sites. The Golgi apparatus appeared fragmented and numerous granule clusters were found throughout the cell body. These clusters were often seen in relation to extracellular patches of material in which no crystallites were seen. Immunocytochemistry revealed the presence of

enamel proteins in the protein synthetic organelles, including various granule types, in lysosomes and in the extracellular patches. These data suggest that ameloblasts under the effect of vinblastine carry on secretory activities, but the product is not routed to the usual sites. It was confirmed that membrane infoldings characterize the sites where **enamel proteins** are normally secreted.

CT Medical Descriptors:
*ameloblast
*incisor
*tooth development
golgi complex
immunohistochemistry
rat
ultrastructure
tooth
electron microscopy
pharmacokinetics
therapy
intoxication
animal experiment
animal cell
cytology
nonhuman
drug protein binding
cancer chemotherapy
drug cytotoxicity
Drug Descriptors:
*vinblastine

L13 ANSWER 20 OF 29 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 85219444 EMBASE
DN 1985219444
TI Ghost cells in complex odontoma: A light microscopic and SEM study.
AU Kerebel B.; Kerebel L.-M.
CS INSERM Research U.225, Faculty of Dental Surgery, University of Nantes, 44042 Nantes, France
SO Oral Surgery Oral Medicine and Oral Pathology, (1985) 59/4 (371-378). CODEN: OSOMAE
CY United States
DT Journal
FS 011 Otorhinolaryngology
005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
LA English
AB Ghost cells in complex odontoma were studied by light microscopic and scanning electron microscopic examination of decalcified sections. They were found at different locations in odontomas: next to tubular dentin, at the site where enamel would be expected; adjacent to remnants of **enamel matrix** or surrounded by **enamel matrix**; within granular calcified masses in contact with bone or tubular dentin; in contact with ameloblasts or adjacent to small rests of odontogenic epithelium. They were either isolated or arranged in groups. Their cytoplasm presented a fibrillar component and a lack of keratohyaline. In a complex odontoma, ghost cell keratinization occurs as a result of metaplastic transformation. The calcifying process in these cells was found to be a passive one, with the cells becoming gradually

entrapped within the calcified material - bone, osteoid, dentin, dystrophic osteodentin, or dystrophic granular or lamellar types of calcification. Complex odontomas contain both normal and metaplastic odontogenic epithelial cells, which may have lost their developmental and inductive properties.

CT Medical Descriptors:
*ghost cell
***odontogenic tumor**
electron microscopy
microscopy
histology
etiology
human cell
human
bone
tooth

L13 ANSWER 21 OF 29 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 84128934 EMBASE
DN 1984128934
TI Histoenzymoloigcal and ultrastructural study of a bifocal calcifying epithelial odontogenic **tumor**. Characteristics of epithelial cells and histogenesis of amyloid-like material.
AU Chomette G.; Auriol M.; Guilbert F.
CS Departement d'Anatomie Pathologique, Hopital de la Petie, F-75013 Paris, France
SO Virchows Archiv - A Pathological Anatomy and Histopathology, (1984) 403/1 (67-76).
CODEN: VAAHDJ
CY Germany
DT Journal
FS 005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
011 Otorhinolaryngology
016 Cancer
LA English
AB A calcifying epithelial odontogenic **tumor**, simultaneously located in the two jaws (maxilla and mandible) was examined by histochemical and electron microscopic methods. Squamous **tumor** cells without secretory polarity were different from those of common ameloblastoma. High activities of alkaline phosphatase and ATPases were demonstrated by light and electron microscopy on the cytoplasmic membrane, findings similar to those in the stratum intermedium cells of the normal dental germ from which these **tumor** cells seem to arise. The **tumor** cells, like preameloblasts of the dental germ, also produce a granulofilamentous material in intracytoplasmic vesicles and discharge it into the stroma. This 'pseudo-amyloid' substance represents an abnormal protein of the **enamel matrix** and calcification, mainly occurring in that substance, might be an attempt at mineralization.
CT Medical Descriptors:
***calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumor**
***jaw tumor**
***odontogenic tumor**
immunohistochemistry
ultrastructure
electron microscopy

histology
cytology
diagnosis
case report
human
tooth

L13 ANSWER 22 OF 29 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 82087280 EMBASE
DN 1982087280
TI The eosinophilic and amyloid-like materials in adenomatoid odontogenic **tumor**.
AU Moro I.; Okamura N.; Okuda S.; et al.
CS Dept. Pathol., Nihon Univ. Sch. Dent., Tokyo, Japan
SO Journal of Oral Pathology, (1982) 11/2 (138-150).
CODEN: JOPHBO
CY Denmark
DT Journal
FS 011 Otorhinolaryngology
005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
LA English
AB This paper is concerned with the relationship between eosinophilic material (EM) and amyloid-like material in adenomatoid odontogenic **tumors**. In duct-like structures and between opposing rows of tall columnar cells, EM did not stain for amyloid. Under electron microscopy, EM was composed of fibrillar and granular materials, and the fibrillar material was not amyloid. Two different kinds of EM were found in solid cell masses. Lesions from cases 2, 3, 4 and part of case 1 contained small droplet-shaped EM and these EM did not stain for amyloid. Case 1 also contained EM that stained positively for amyloid. The structure of amyloid positive EM resembled developing enamel of human tooth germs. This material was tubular and finely granular. The tubular material resembled **enamel matrix** fibers rather than amyloid and the fine granular material was stippled. The cells surrounding EM appeared similar to ameloblasts between secretory and maturation stages.
CT Medical Descriptors:
***adenomatoid tumor**
***odontogenic tumor**
diagnosis
case report
histology
tooth
Drug Descriptors:
*amyloid

L13 ANSWER 23 OF 29 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 82062462 EMBASE
DN 1982062462
TI An investigation into the origin and nature of 'amyloid' in a calcifying epithelial odontogenic **tumour**.
AU Franklin C.D.; Martin M.V.; Clark A.; et al.
CS Dept. Oral Pathol., Univ. Sheffield S10 2TA, United Kingdom
SO Journal of Oral Pathology, (1981) 10/6 (417-429).
CODEN: JOPHBO
CY Denmark

DT Journal
FS 016 Cancer
029 Clinical Biochemistry
011 Otorhinolaryngology
LA English
AB Fresh and fixed tissue from a resection specimen of a calcifying epithelial odontogenic **tumour** (CEOT) was prepared for histological, histochemical, immunological and biochemical investigation in order to study the nature of the amyloid-like material. The fixed tissue gave positive reactions with congo-red, thioflavin T and the dimethylamino benzene (DMAB)-method for tryptophan. The diazotization-coupling (DC) method for tyrosine was negative. The major protein purified from the unfixed tissue by sequential gel filtration had a molecular weight of 9,800. The amino acid analysis of this protein had similarities with tuft **enamel protein**, immune amyloid and the variable light chain component (VK). From the data obtained in this study, it is not possible to determine the precise nature of the amyloid-like material in this CEOT. However, the results do support the concept that 'amyloid' should be considered as a term describing a broad group of related proteins.
CT Medical Descriptors:
***calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumor**
***odontogenic tumor**
diagnosis
case report
tooth
Drug Descriptors:
*amyloid

L13 ANSWER 24 OF 29 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 81006965 EMBASE
DN 1981006965
TI The histochemical nature of homogeneous amorphous materials in odontogenic epithelial **tumors**.
AU Mori M.; Makino M.; Imai K.
CS Dept. Oral Maxillofac. Surg., Gifu Coll. Dent., Gifu, Japan
SO Journal of Oral Surgery, (1980) 38/2 (96-102).
CODEN: JOSUA
CY United States
DT Journal
FS 005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
011 Otorhinolaryngology
016 Cancer
LA English
AB The homogeneous acellular materials in the adenomatoid odontogenic **tumor**, calcifying epithelial odontogenic **tumor**, and calcifying odontogenic cyst were examined histochemically for specific staining of amino acids and protein groups. These materials gave a positive reaction for periodic acid-Schiff (PAS), alloxan-Schiff, and dinitrofluorobenzene-H-acid and low reaction for alcian blue, dimethylaminobenzaldehyde (method for tryptophan) and the Morel-Sisley diazotization method. They appear to have approximately the same composition as **enamel matrix** and are not amyloid in nature. The materials may be synthesized products from **neoplastic** epithelium that may originate from enamel organs.
CT Medical Descriptors:

*ameloblastoma
***calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumor**
enamel
histochemistry
case report
cytology
mouth
tooth

L13 ANSWER 25 OF 29 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 80019954 EMBASE
DN 1980019954
TI Sensitivity of mouse molar tooth germs to X-ray irradiation in vitro.
AU Khan M.A.; Gartner L.P.; Hiatt J.L.; Provenza D.V.
CS Dept. Anat., Baltimore Coll. Dent. Surg. Dent. Sch., Univ. Maryland, Baltimore, Md. 21201, United States
SO Journal de Biologie Buccale, (1979) 7/3 (211-224).
CODEN: JBBUA3
CY France
DT Journal
FS 023 Nuclear Medicine
014 Radiology
LA English
SL French; German
AB Molar tooth germs, extirpated from 18-day mouse fetuses were cultured on Millipore filter strips in Falcon organ culture dishes. The tooth germs were exposed to 250 kVcp X-rays at 106 rad/min. for a total exposure of 1,600 rad. Tissues were harvested on a daily basis for a total period of 12 days and were examined microscopically, utilizing H and E stain. Severe disorganization of the tooth germs was evident within 24 hours of irradiation. The basement membrane became hyalinized; pyknotic nuclei and lysed cells were observed throughout the dental papilla, but mostly in the regions of the presumptive cusps. Although a thin layer of predentin was elaborated by the odontoblasts, the matrix failed to calcify and **enamel matrix** was not produced. Cultures older than 10 days demonstrated extensive **cell death**. The entire pulp was reduced to a mass of necrotic cells and the ameloblastic layer consisted of an epithelial remnant covering the cuspal tips.
CT Medical Descriptors:
*molar tooth
*radiosensitivity
*X ray
*tooth flora
fetus
animal experiment
injury
histology
mouse
tooth

L13 ANSWER 26 OF 29 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 79122567 EMBASE
DN 1979122567
TI Adenomatoid odontogenic **tumor**. Ultrastructural demonstration of two cell types and amyloid.

AU Smith R.R.L.; Olson J.L.; Hutchins G.M.; et al.
CS Dept. Pathol., Johns Hopkins Med. Inst., Baltimore, Md., United States
SO Cancer, (1979) 43/2 (505-511).
CODEN: CANCAR
CY United States
DT Journal
FS 016 Cancer
011 Otorhinolaryngology
005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
LA English
AB A typical adenomatoid odontogenic **tumor** removed from a 13-year-old female was studied by light and electron microscopy. The **tumor** was composed of two types of epithelial cells: Type I cells were cuboidal and occurred in nests or formed ductlike structures and Type II cells were smaller and spindle shaped. The formation of extracellular masses of amyloid was found in association with Type I epithelial cells, and amyloid formation was not observed in association with Type II cells. Results suggest that the lesion is of enamel organ origin, derived from cells of the inner enamel epithelium at the pre-ameloblastic stage, stellate reticulum and stratum intermedium. The origin of this amyloid material is unknown; however, it may be of **enamel protein** origin which, like amyloid, may have a .beta.-protein conformation.
CT Medical Descriptors:
***adenomatoid tumor**
***cancer**
*mouth cavity
***mouth tumor**
***odontogenic tumor**
tooth flora
diagnosis
case report
electron microscopy
histology
mouth
Drug Descriptors:
*amyloid

L13 ANSWER 27 OF 29 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 78343308 EMBASE
DN 1978343308
TI [A case of Pindborg's **tumour**].
CONTRIBUTO ALLA CONOSCENZA DEL COSIDETTO **TUMORE** DI PINDBORG.
TUMORE EPITELIALE ODONTOGENO CALCIFICANTE.
AU D'Angelo M.; Di Pisa V.
CS Ist. Clin. Odontoiat., Univ. Palermo, Italy
SO Minerva Stomatologica, (1977) 26/4 (209-218).
CODEN: MISTAV
CY Italy
DT Journal
FS 011 Otorhinolaryngology
009 Surgery
014 Radiology
016 Cancer
LA Italian
SL English

AB A case of Pindborg's **tumour** or calcifying odontogenous epithelial **tumour** in the included +3 of a young girl is presented. The histogenetic explanation given by the first workers to the earliest cases - origin in residues of the **enamel** organic **matrix** - is accepted as the most probable, though it is pointed out that the small number of reported cases make doubt and uncertainty inevitable. An interesting point about the case is that its clinical course was followed for several years after surgery.

CT Medical Descriptors:
***epithelium tumor**
***jaw tumor**
***odontogenic tumor**
*tooth radiography
diagnosis
case report
therapy
histology
bone

L13 ANSWER 28 OF 29 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 78154669 EMBASE
DN 1978154669
TI Calcifying epithelial odontogenic **tumor**: histochemical properties of homogeneous acellular substances in the **tumor**.
AU Mori M.; Makino M.
CS Dept. Oral Maxillofac. Surg., Gifu Coll. Dent., Gifu, Japan
SO Journal of Oral Surgery, (1977) 35/8 (631-639).
CODEN: JOSUA
CY United States
DT Journal
FS 011 Otorhinolaryngology
016 Cancer
005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
LA English
AB More than 70 reports on calcifying epithelial odontogenic **tumor** (CEOT) have appeared in the English literature since the first report of Pindborg in 1958. The occurrence rate of the **tumor**, clinical features, and radiographic findings are well documented; the pathologic criteria of CEOT have also been accepted in the recent literature. A review of Japanese papers, including congress abstracts, have shown 11 cases including the current one. Histochemical staining of amino acids, protein groups, and polysaccharides was compared between the homogeneous acellular materials in CEOT and the **enamel matrix** in the developing teeth. It is suggested that homogeneous material in the CEOT is synthesized from **tumor** epithelium of the CEOT.
CT Medical Descriptors:
***calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumor**
***jaw tumor**
***odontogenic tumor**
therapy
major clinical study
diagnosis
review
cytology

L13 ANSWER 29 OF 29 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 78054535 EMBASE

DN 1978054535
TI Quantitative analysis of cell turnover in the enamel organ of the rat incisor. Evidence for ameloblast death immediately after **enamel matrix** secretion.
AU Smith C.E.; Warshawsky H.
CS Dept. Anat. Fac. Med., McGill Univ., Montreal, Canada
SO Anatomical Record, (1977) 187/1 (63-98).
CODEN: ANREAK
DT Journal
FS 005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
011 Otorhinolaryngology
021 Developmental Biology and Teratology
LA English
CT Medical Descriptors:
*ameloblast
***cell death**
*cell renewal
*tooth flora
*tooth development
rat
histology
theoretical study

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### Status: Path 1 of [Dialog Information Services via Modem]

### Status: Initializing TCP/IP using (UseTelnetProto 1 ServiceID pto-dialog)
Trying 3106900061...Open

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PLEASE LOGON:
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### Status: Signing onto Dialog
 ********
ENTER PASSWORD:
 ******** HHHHHHHH SSSSSSSS? ********
Welcome to DIALOG
### Status: Connected


Dialog level 00.07.20D

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Logon file405 11oct00 08:34:26
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***Datamonitor Market Research (File 761)
***Dissertation Abstracts Online (File 35)
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***D&B European Dun's Market Identifiers (File 521)
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KWIC is set to 50.
HILIGHT set on as '*'
PICKS is set ON as an alias for 5,55,159,143,358,340,344,348,351,352,447,72,73,154,155,
349.
SYSTEM:HOME
Menu System II: D2 version 1.7.8 term=ASCII
                    *** DIALOG HOMEBASE(SM) Main Menu ***

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  2.  Database, Rates, & Command Descriptions
  3.  Help in Choosing Databases for Your Topic
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4. Customer Services (telephone assistance, training, seminars, etc.)
5. Product Descriptions

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7. Data Star(R)

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Enter an option number to view information or to connect to an online service. Enter a BEGIN command plus a file number to search a database (e.g., B1 for ERIC).
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>>> 351 is unauthorized
>>> 352 is unauthorized
>>>2 of the specified files are not available
11oct00 08:35:00 User243038 Session D50.1
$0.00 0.228 DialUnits FileHomeBase
$0.00 Estimated cost FileHomeBase
$0.03 TYMNET
$0.03 Estimated cost this search
$0.03 Estimated total session cost 0.228 DialUnits

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File 159:Cancerlit 1975-2000/Aug
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(c) 2000 The HW Wilson Co
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***File 358: Updates delayed. Please see HELP NEWS 358 for details.**
File 340:CLAIMS(R)/US Patent 1950-00/Oct 03
(c) 2000 IFI/CLAIMS(r)
File 344:Chinese Patents ABS Apr 1985-2000/Aug
(c) 2000 European Patent Office
File 348:European Patents 1978-2000/Oct W02
(c) 2000 European Patent Office
File 447:IMSWorld Patents International 2000/Sep
(c) 2000 IMSWorld Publ. Ltd.
File 72:EMBASE 1993-2000/Sep W2
(c) 2000 Elsevier Science B.V.
***File 72: Update codes are currently undergoing readjustment.**
For details type Help News72.
File 73:EMBASE 1974-2000/Sep W2
(c) 2000 Elsevier Science B.V.
***File 73: Update codes are currently undergoing readjustment.**
For details type Help News73.
File 154:MEDLINE(R) 1993-2000/Dec W1
(c) format only 2000 Dialog Corporation
File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1966-2000/Dec W1
(c) format only 2000 Dialog Corporation
File 349:PCT Fulltext 1983-2000/UB=20001005, UT=20000922
(c) 2000 WIPO/MicroPat
***File 349: Phase 2 enhancements with current WIPO biblio data now online.**
See HELP NEWS 349 for more information.

Set Items Description

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?s enamel?
      S1   43338  ENAMEL?
?s s1 and substance?
           43338  S1
          831370  SUBSTANCE?
      S2    2252  S1 AND SUBSTANCE?
?s s2 and active
            2252  S2
         1665625  ACTIVE
      S3     730  S2 AND ACTIVE
?s s3 and matrix
             730  S3
          562255  MATRIX
      S4     244  S3 AND MATRIX
?s s4 and neoplasm?
             244  S4
         2264837  NEOPLASM?
      S5      12  S4 AND NEOPLASM?
?rd
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 340.
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 344.
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 348.
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 447.
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 349.

>>>Records from unsupported files will be retained in the RD set.
...completed examining records
      S6      12  RD (unique items)
?t s6/5/all

 6/5/1     (Item 1 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:European Patents
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00408004
USE OF SULPHATED SUCROSE IN PREPARATIONS FOR THE TREATMENT OF TEETH AND
   THEIR SUPPORTING TISSUE.
VERWENDUNG VON SACCHAROSE-SULPHATEN IN ZUBEREITUNGEN ZUR BEHANDLUNG VON
   ZAHNEN UND DEREN TRAGENDE GEWEBE.
UTILISATION DE SUCROSE DE SULPHATE DANS PREPARATIONS POUR LE TRAITEMENT DES
   DENTS OU DE LEURS TISSUS DE SUPPORT.
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
  BUKH MEDITEC A/S, (1094550), Strandvejen 122, DK-2900 Hellerup, (DK),
    (applicant designated states: AT;BE;CH;DE;FR;GB;IT;LI;LU;NL;SE)
INVENTOR:
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  BUKH, Niels, Standvejen 122, DK-2900 Hellerup, (DK)
  HAMBURGER, Jesper, Rungstedvej 97, DK-2960 Rungsted Kyst, (DK)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
  Plougmann, Ole et al (61271), c/o Plougmann & Vingtoft A/S, Sankt Annae
    Plads 11, P.O. Box 3007, DK-1021 Copenhagen K, (DK)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date):  EP 404792  A1  910102 (Basic)
                              EP 404792  B1  931020
                              WO 8907932  890908
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date):   EP 89903119 890224;  WO 89DK43  890224
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): DK 881024 880226; DK 885055 880909
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; FR; GB; IT; LI; LU; NL; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: A61K-007/16;
CITED PATENTS (WO A): WO 8404453 A; EP 97625 A; EP 245855 A; SE 409036 B;
  EP 23023 A
CITED REFERENCES (EP A):
  See also references of WO8907932;
CITED REFERENCES (WO A):
  CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS Vol 101 (1984), Abstract No 168321 h, page 466. see
    Abstract.;
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NOTE:
No A-document published by EPO
LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application:	910102	A1	Published application (Alwith Search Report ;A2without Search Report)
Examination:	910102	A1	Date of filing of request for examination: 900820
Examination:	911023	A1	Date of despatch of first examination report: 910905
*Assignee:	930728	A1	Applicant (transfer of rights) (change): BUKH MEDITEC A/S (1094550) Strandvejen 122 DK-2900 Hellerup (DK) (applicant designated states: AT;BE;CH;DE;FR;GB;IT;LI;LU;NL;SE)
Grant:	931020	B1	Granted patent
Lapse:	940706	B1	Date of lapse of the European patent in a Contracting State: SE 931020
Lapse:	940810	B1	Date of lapse of the European patent in a Contracting State: AT 931020, SE 931020
Lapse:	940921	B1	Date of lapse of the European patent in a Contracting State: AT 931020, BE 931020, SE 931020
Lapse:	940928	B1	Date of lapse of the European patent in a Contracting State: AT 931020, BE 931020, NL 931020, SE 931020
Oppn None:	941012	B1	No opposition filed

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPBBF1	704
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPBBF1	631
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPBBF1	853
SPEC B	(English)	EPBBF1	8886
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			11074
Total word count - documents A + B			11074

6/5/2 (Item 1 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

00741262
***MATRIX* PROTEIN COMPOSITIONS FOR INDUCTION OF APOPTOSIS**
COMPOSITIONS DE PROTEINES DE MATRICES DESTINEES A INDUIRE L'APOPTOSE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
BIORA BIOEX AB, Per Albin Hanssons Vag 41, S-205 12 Malmo, SE, SE (Residence), SE (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)
Patent Applicant/Inventor:
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HAMMARSTROM Lars, Frejavagen 28, S-182 64 Djursholm, SE, SE (Residence), SE (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
GESTRELIUS Stina, St. Sigridsg. 5, S-223 50 Lund, SE, SE (Residence), SE (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
Legal Representative:
PLOUGMANN VINGTOFF & Partners A S, Sankt Annae Plads 11, P.O. Box 3007, DK-1021 Copenhagen K, DK
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200053196 A1 20000914 (WO 0053196)
Application: WO 2000IB245 20000309 (PCT/WO IB0000245)
Priority Application: DK 99336 19990310
Designated States: AE AL AM AT
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD [redacted] TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: A61K-035/32
International Patent Class: A61K-038/17
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 9320

English Abstract
Enamel *matrix*, *enamel* *matrix* derivatives and/or *enamel* *matrix* proteins or peptides may be used as therapeutic or prophylactic agents for inducing programmed cell death (apoptosis), in particular in the treatment or prevention of cancer or malignant or benign *neoplasms*.

French Abstract
La presente invention concerne une matrice email, des derives de matrice email et/ou des proteines ou des peptides de matrice email qui peuvent etre utilises comme agents therapeutiques ou prophylactiques inducteurs de la mort cellulaire programmee (apoptose), en particulier dans le traitement ou la prevention de cancer ou de *neoplasmes* malins ou benins.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication 20000914 A1 With international search report.

6/5/3 (Item 2 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

00660444
***MATRIX* PROTEIN COMPOSITIONS FOR WOUND HEALING**
COMPOSITIONS PROTEINIQUES MATRICIELLES DE CICATRISATION
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
BIORA BIOEX AB, BIORA BIOEX AB , Per Albin Hanssons Vag 41, S-205 12 Malmo , SE
Inventor(s):
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ANDERSSON Christer, ANDERSSON, Christer , Vellinge 27:12, S-235 91 Vellinge , SE
SLABY Ivan, SLABY, Ivan , Stensjogatan 56, S-217 64 Malmo , SE
HAMMARGREN Tomas, HAMMARGREN, Tomas , Sanekullavagen 18, S-217 74 Malmo , SE
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9943344 A2 19990902
Application: WO 99IB337 19990226 (PCT/WO IB9900337)
Priority Application: DK 199800270 19980227; US 9881551 19980413; DK 199801328 19981016
Designated States: AL AM AT AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ CZ DE DE DK DK EE EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
Main International Patent Class: A61K-038/39;
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 2225

English Abstract

Active *enamel* *substances* may be used for the preparation of a pharmaceutical or cosmetic composition for healing of a wound, improving healing of a wound, soft tissue regeneration or repair, or for preventing or treating infection of inflammation.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne des *substances* actives d'email pouvant etre utilisees d'une part pour la preparation d'une composition cosmetique ou pharmaceutique de cicatrisation, lesdites *substances* favorisant la cicatrisation d'une lesion, la regeneration ou la reparation des tissus mous, ou d'autre part pour la prevention ou le traitement d'une infection ou d'une inflammation.

6/5/4 (Item 3 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

00652118

36 HUMAN SECRETED PROTEINS

36 PROTEINES HUMAINES SECRETEES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:
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OLSEN Henrik S, OLSEN, Henrik, S. , 182 Kendrick Place &24, Gaithersburg, MD 20878 , US
DUAN Roxanne D, DUAN, Roxanne, D. , 5515 Northfield Road, Bethesda, MD 20817 , US
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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9935158 A1 19990715
Application: WO 99US108 19990106 (PCT/WO US9900108)
Priority Application: US 9870657 19980107; US 9870658 19980107; US 9870692 19980107; US 9870704 19980107

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: C07H-021/00;

International Patent Class: C12N-001/15; C12N-001/21; C12N-005/10; C12N-015/12; C12N-015/63;

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 55975

English Abstract

The present invention relates to novel human secreted proteins and isolated nucleic acids containing the coding regions of the genes encoding such proteins. Also provided are vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing human secreted proteins. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing and treating disorders related to these novel human secreted proteins.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne de nouvelles proteines humaines secretees et des acides nucleiques isoles comportant les regions de codage des genes codant de telles proteines. Cette invention concerne par ailleurs des vecteurs, des cellules hotes ainsi que des methodes de recombinaison permettant de produire des proteines humaines secretees. Cette invention concerne egalement des methodes diagnostiques et therapeutiques utilisees pour diagnostiquer et traiter les troubles lies a ces nouvelles proteines humaines secretees.

6/5/5 (Item 4 from file: 349)

00570139

HUMAN TELOMERASE CATALYTIC SUBUNIT
SOUS;ndash;UNITE CATALYTIQUE DE LA TELOMERASE D'ORIGINE HUMAINE

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HARLEY Calvin B, HARLEY, Calvin, B. , 1730 University Avenue, Palo Alto, CA 94301 , US
ANDREWS William H, ANDREWS, William, H. , 6102 Park Avenue, Richmond, CA 94805 , US

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9814593 A2 19980409
Application: WO 97US17885 19971001 (PCT/WO US9717885)
Priority Application: US 96724643 19961001; US 97844419 19970418; US 97846017 19970425; US 97851843 19970506; US 97854050 19970509; US 97911312 19970814; US 97912951 19970814; US 97915503 19970814
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW GH KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Main International Patent Class: C12N-015/54;
International Patent Class: C12N-009/12; C12Q-001/68; C12Q-001/48; C12N-015/11; C12N-015/85; A01K-067/027; C07K-016/40; A61K-038/45; A61K-031/70; C12N-001/21; C12N-001/19;
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 92778

English Abstract
The invention provides compositions and methods related to human telomerase reverse transcriptase (hTRT), the catalytic protein subunit of human telomerase. The polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful for diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of human diseases, for changing the proliferative capacity of cells and organisms, and for identification and screening of compounds and treatments useful for treatment of diseases such as cancers.

French Abstract
La presente invention se rapporte a des compositions et a des procedes relatifs a la transcriptase inverse de la telomerase humaine (hTRT < i> human telomerase reverse transcriptase < /i>), la sous;ndash; unite proteique catalytique de la telomerase d'origine humaine. Les polynucleotides et les polypeptides de la presente invention s'averent utiles s'agissant du diagnostic, du pronostic et du traitement de certaines maladies humaines, ils servent a modifier la capacite de proliferation de cellules et d'organismes, et a identifier et a analyser des composes et des traitements adaptes a des maladies telles que les cancers.

6/5/6 (Item 5 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

00542686
A BASAL CELL CARCINOMA TUMOR SUPPRESSOR GENE
GENE SUPPRESSEUR DU CARCINOME BASOCELLULAIRE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA represented by THE SECRETARY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, represented by THE SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES , Bethesda, MD 20892 , US
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SHANLEY Susan, SHANLEY, Susan , Brisbane , AU
CHIDAMBARAM Abirami, CHIDAMBARAM, Abirami , Frederick, MD 217021201 , US
VORECHOVSKY Igor, VORECHOVSKY, Igor , Huddinge , SE
HOLMBERG Erika, HOLMBERG, Erika , Huddinge , SE
UNDEN Anne Birgitte, UNDEN, Anne, Birgitte , Huddinge , SE
GILLIES Susan, GILLIES, Susan , St. Lucia , AU
NEGUS Kylie, NEGUS, Kylie , St. Lucia , AU
SMYTH Ian, SMYTH, Ian , St. Lucia , AU
PRESSMAN Carol, PRESSMAN, Carol , New Haven, CT 06520 , US
LEFFELL David J, LEFFELL, David, J. , New Haven, CT 06520 , US
GERRARD Bernard, GERRARD, Bernard , Frederick, MD 217021201 , US
GOLDSTEIN Alisa, GOLDSTEIN, Alisa , Bethesda, MD 20852 , US
WAINWRIGHT Brandon, WAINWRIGHT, Brandon , St. Lucia , AU
TOFTGARD Rune, TOFTGARD, Rune , Huddinge , SE
CHENEVIXTRENCH Georgia, CHENEVIXTRENCH, Georgia , Brisbane , AU
BALE Allen E, BALE, Allen, E. , New Haven, CT 06520 , US
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9743414 A2 19971120
Application: WO 97US8433 19970516 (PCT/WO US9708433)
Priority Application: US 9617906 19960517; AU 9611 19960521; AU 96363

19960607; US 9619765 [redacted] 960614
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES
FI GB GE HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW
MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU GH KE LS
MW SD SZ UG AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE
IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Main International Patent Class: C12N-015/12;
International Patent Class: C07K-014/47; C12N-005/10; C12Q-001/68;
G01N-033/50; A61K-048/00; A61K-039/395; A61K-038/17;
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 44092

English Abstract
This invention provides for a tumor suppressor gene inactivation of which is a causal factor in nevoid basal cell carcinoma syndrome and various sporadic basal cell carcinomas. The < i> NBCCS < /i> gene is a homologue of the < i> Drosophila patched (ptc < /i>) gene.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne un gene suppresseur de tumeur dont l'inactivation est un facteur determinant dans le syndrome du carcinome basocellulaire angiomateux (NBCCS) et dans divers carcinomes basocellulaires sporadiques. Le gene < i> NBCCS < /i> est un homologue du gene de la drosophile < i> Drosophila patched (ptc < /i>).

6/5/7 (Item 6 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

00411595
BIOADHESIVE-WOUND HEALING COMPOSITION
COMPOSITION BIOADHESIVE CICATRISANTE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
WARNER-LAMBERT COMPANY
Inventor(s):
LEUNG Sau-Hung S
MARTIN Alain
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9606640 A1 19960307
Application: WO 95US8568 19950707 (PCT/WO US9508568)
Priority Application: US 94298521 19940830; US 95445824 19950522
Designated States: AU CA JP MX NZ SG AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC
NL PT SE
Main International Patent Class: A61K-045/06;
International Patent Class: A61K-031/355; A61K-031/355; A61K-031/20;
A61K-031/19;
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 52577

English Abstract
The present invention pertains to therapeutic bioadhesive-wound healing compositions useful for treating wounds and increasing the proliferation and resuscitation rate of mammalian cells. The compositions comprise a bioadhesive agent and a therapeutically effective amount of a wound healing composition. In one embodiment the wound healing composition comprises (a) pyruvate; (b) an antioxidant; and (c) a mixture of saturated and unsaturated fatty acids. The therapeutic bioadhesive-wound healing compositions may further comprise medicaments such as antiviral

agents, antikeratolytic agents, anti- inflammatory agents, antifungal agents, antibacterial agents, immunostimulating agents, and the like. The bioadhesive-wound healing compositions may be utilized in a wide variety of pharmaceutical products. This invention also relates to methods for preparing and using the bioadhesive-wound healing compositions and the pharmaceutical products in which the compositions may be used.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne des compositions therapeutiques, bioadhesives, cicatrisantes, utiles pour traiter des plaies et augmenter la vitesse de proliferation et de reconstitution des cellules de mammiferes. Ces compositions comprennent un agent bioadhesif ainsi qu'une quantite, efficace sur le plan therapeutique, d'une composition cicatrisante. Dans un mode de realisation, cette composition comprend: (a) du pyruvate; (b) un antioxydant, et (c) un melange d'acides gras satures et insatures. Ces compositions peuvent en outre comprendre des medicaments tels que des agents antiviraux, antikeratolytiques, anti- inflammatoires, antifongiques, antibacteriens, immunostimulants et analogues. On peut utiliser ces compositions dans une large gamme de produits pharmaceutiques. L'invention concerne egalement des procedes de preparation et d'utilisation de ces compositions bioadhesives cicatrisantes ainsi que les produits pharmaceutiques dans lesquels on peut utiliser celles-ci.

6/5/8 (Item 7 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

00407841

ANTIFUNGAL-WOUND HEALING COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR PREPARING AND USING SAME

COMPOSITIONS FONGICIDES ET CICATRISANTES ET PROCEDES DE PREPARATION ET D'UTILISATION

Patent Applicant/Assignee:
WARNER-LAMBERT COMPANY

Inventor(s):
MARTIN Alain

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9603149 A1 19960208
Application: WO 95US8551 19950707 (PCT/WO US9508551)
Priority Application: US 94279462 19940722; US 95445831 19950522

Designated States: AU CA JP MX NZ SG AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Main International Patent Class: A61K-045/06;

International Patent Class: A61K-031/355; A61K-031/355; A61K-031/20; A61K-031/19; A61K-031/19;

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 28817

English Abstract

This invention pertains to therapeutic antifungal-wound healing compositions. The compositions comprise a therapeutically effective amount of an antifungal agent and a wound healing composition. In one embodiment the wound healing composition comprises (a) pyruvate; (b) an antioxidant; and (c) a mixture of saturated and unsaturated fatty acids. The therapeutic antifungal-wound healing compositions may be utilized in a wide variety of topical and ingestible pharmaceutical products. This invention also relates to methods for preparing and using the therapeutic antifungal-wound healing compositions and the pharmaceutical products in which the compositions may be used.

French Abstract

L'invention se rapporte [redacted] des compositions therapeutique[redacted] fongicides et cicatrisantes. Lesdites compositions renferment une dose efficace sur le plan therapeutique d'une composition fongicide et d'une composition cicatrisante. Dans un mode de realisation, la composition cicatrisante comprend: (a) du pyruvate, (b) un antioxydant et (c) un melange d'acides gras satures et insatures. Ces compositions therapeutiques fongicides et cicatrisantes peuvent etre utilisees dans une grande variete de produits pharmaceutiques a application locale ou a administration par voie orale. La presente invention se rapporte egalement a des procedes de preparation et d'utilisation desdites compositions therapeutiques fongicides et cicatrisantes ainsi que des produits pharmaceutiques dans lesquels on peut utiliser ces dernieres.

6/5/9 (Item 8 from file: 349)

00330152

TOPICAL COMPOSITION CONTAINING HYALURONIC ACID AND NSAIDS
COMPOSITION A USAGE LOCAL CONTENANT DE L'ACIDE HYALURONIQUE ET DES ANTI-INFLAMMATOIRES NON STEROIDIENS

Patent Applicant/Assignee:
NORPHARMCO INC
FALK Rudolf Edgar
ASCULAI Samuel Simon
Inventor(s):
FALK Rudolf Edgar
ASCULAI Samuel Simon

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9316733 A1 19930902
Application: WO 93CA62 19930216 (PCT/WO CA9300062)
Priority Application: CA 2061566 19920220
Designated States: AT AU BB BG BR CA CH CZ DE DK ES FI GB HU JP KP KR LK LU MG MN MW NL NO PT RO RU SD SE SK UA US AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR SN TD TG
Main International Patent Class: A61K-047/36;
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 24218

English Abstract
A pharmaceutical composition comprising a plurality of effective non-toxic dosage amounts of a composition for topical administration to the site of pathology and/or trauma of skin and/or exposed tissue of a human patient in need of treatment suffering from a disease or condition, each such dosage amount comprising a therapeutically effective non- toxic (to the patient) dosage amount of a drug for the treatment of the disease and/or condition of the skin and/or exposed tissue at the site of the pathology and/or trauma and an effective non-toxic dosage amount of hyaluronic acid and/or salts thereof and/or homologues, analogues, derivatives, complexes, esters, fragments, and/or sub-units of hyaluronic acid to transport (to facilitate or cause the transport of) the drug to the site of the pathology and/or trauma of the disease or condition.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne une composition pharmaceutique destinee a etre utilisee en une quantite efficace sur le plan therapeutique et non toxique pour le patient par administration locale chez un patient souffrant d'une affection ou d'un traumatisme local, ou encore dont un tissu a ete mis a nu. Cette composition pharmaceutique appliquee a un site qui est atteint d'une affection ou qui a subi un traumatisme ou sur un tissu a nu du patient comprend une quantite de compose efficace sur le plan therapeutique pour soigner ladite affection, traumatisme ou tissu a

nu et non toxique pour [redacted] patient, ainsi qu'une quantite [redacted] fficace sur le plan therapeutique et non toxique d'acide hyaluronique et/ou de ses sels, de ses homologues, analogues, derives, complexes, esters, fragments et/ou sous-unites pour transporter (faciliter ou provoquer le transport) du medicament au site de l'affection et/ou du traumatisme provoque par une maladie ou une autre cause.

6/5/10 (Item 9 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

00330151
FORMULATIONS CONTAINING HYALURONIC ACID
COMPOSITIONS CONTENANT DE L'ACIDE HYALURONIQUE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
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ASCULAI Samuel Simon
KLEIN Ehud Shmuel
HARPER David William
HOCHMAN David
PURSCHKE Don
Inventor(s):
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ASCULAI Samuel Simon
KLEIN Ehud Shmuel
HARPER David William
HOCHMAN David
PURSCHKE Don
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9316732 A1 19930902
Application: WO 93CA61 19930216 (PCT/WO CA9300061)
Priority Application: CA 2061703 19920220
Designated States: AT AU BB BG BR CA CH CZ DE DK ES FI GB HU JP KP KR LK LU MG MN MW NL NO PT RO RU SD SE SK UA US AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR SN TD TG
Main International Patent Class: A61K-047/36;
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 23802

English Abstract
Pharmaceutical compositions from which effective non-toxic (to the patient) dosage amounts may be taken and applied to the skin and/or exposed tissue of a human, each effective dosage amount comprising pharmaceutical excipients suitable for topical application, an effective non-toxic dosage amount of a drug to treat and to assist to resolve a disease and/or condition of the skin and/or exposed tissue of a human and an effective non-toxic dosage amount of hyaluronic acid and/or salts thereof and/or homologues, analogues, derivatives, complexes, esters, fragments, and/or sub-units of hyaluronic acid sufficient to transport (to facilitate or cause the transport of) the drug, to a site in the skin including epidermis or exposed tissue of a disease or condition for percutaneous transport into the skin and/or exposed tissue to accumulate and remain there for a prolonged period of time and which is systemic independent acting.

French Abstract
Compositions pharmaceutiques dont on peut prelever des quantites posologiques non toxiques (pour le malade) pour les appliquer a la peau et/ou sur le tissu expose d'une personne. Chaque quantite posologique efficace comprend des excipients pharmaceutiques utiles en application locale, une quantite posologique non toxique efficace d'un medicament

pour traiter et pour ai[redacted] a guerir une maladie et/ou un[redacted]affection de la peau et/ou de tissus exposes d'une personne et une quantite posologique non toxique efficace d'acide hyaluronique et/ou des sels de celui-ci et/ou des homologues, des analogues, des derives, des complexes, des esters, des fragments et/ou des sous-unites d'acide hyaluronique suffisantes pour transporter le medicament (pour en faciliter ou en provoquer le transport) vers un lieu situe sur la peau comprenant l'epiderme ou les tissus exposes d'une maladie ou d'une affection pour le transport percutane dans la peau et/ou les tissus exposes, pour s'y accumuler et y rester pendant une periode de temps prolonge. L'action de cette composition ne s'exerce pas sur l'organisme entier.

6/5/11 (Item 10 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

00305387
PROTEIN-INDUCED MORPHOGENESIS
MORPHOGENESE INDUITE PAR DES PROTEINES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
CREATIVE BIOMOLECULES INC
Inventor(s):
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KUBERASAMPATH Thangavel
PANG Roy H L
OPPERMANN Hermann
RUEGER David C
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9215323 A1 19920917
Application: WO 92US1968 19920311 (PCT/WO US9201968)
Priority Application: US 91667274 19910311
Designated States: AT AU BE CA CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT JP LU MC NL SE
Main International Patent Class: A61K-037/12;
International Patent Class: A61F-002/02; C07K-013/00;
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 28543

English Abstract
Disclosed are 1) amino acid sequence data, structural features, homologies and various other data characterizing morphogenic proteins, 2) methods of producing these proteins from natural and recombinant sources and from synthetic constructs, 3) morphogenic devices comprising these morphogenic proteins and a suitably modified tissue-specific *matrix*, and 4) methods of inducing non-chondrogenic tissue growth in a mammal.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne 1) des donnees de sequences d'acides amines, des caracteristiques de structure, des homologies et diverses autres donnees caracterisant des proteines morphogeniques, 2) des procedes de production de ces proteines a partir de sources naturelles et recombinantes et a partir de reconstructions synthetiques, 3) des dispositifs morphogeniques comprenant ces proteines morphogeniques et une matrice specifique a des tissus avantageusement modifies, et 4) des procedes d'induction de croissance de tissus non-chondrogeniques chez un mammifere.

6/5/12 (Item 11 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

00249309
A METHOD OF TREATING CONDITIONS OF TEETH AND THEIR SUPPORTING TISSUE

PROCEDE SERVANT A TRAITER DES ETATS PATHOLOGIQUES DES DENTS OU DE LEURS TISSUS DE SUPPORT

Patent Applicant/Assignee:
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HAMBURGER Jesper

Inventor(s):
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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 8907932 A1 19890908
Application: WO 89DK43 19890224 (PCT/WO DK8900043)
Priority Application: DK 881024 19880226; DK 885055 19880909

Designated States: AT AT AU BB BE BG BJ BR CF CG CH CH CM DE DE DK FI FR GA GB GB HU IT JP LK LU LU MC MG ML MR MW NL NL NO RO SD SE SE SN SU TD TG US

Main International Patent Class: A61K-007/16;
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 11843

English Abstract

The use of a sulphated saccharide or a salt or a complex thereof as an ingredient in a topical preparation for the prophylaxis or treatment of diseases or conditions of the tooth or tooth-supporting tissue, in particular for the prophylaxis or treatment of inflammatory and plaque-related conditions, a method of preventing or treating such diseases or conditions by topically applying the sulphated saccharide or salt or complex thereof, and a topical preparation containing the sulphated saccharide or salt or complex thereof for the prophylaxis or treatment of such diseases or conditions. The sulphated saccharide is especially a polysulphated or persulphated saccharide, e.g. sucralfate (sucrose octakis(hydrogen sulfate) aluminium complex) or a sodium and/or potassium salt of sucrose octakis (hydrogen sulphate). The preparation may be in the form of a solution, suspension, salve, paste, powder, gel, cream, dental fixative, periodontal implant, chewing gum, chewable tablet, effervescent tablet or lozenge.

French Abstract

La presente invention se rapporte a l'utilisation d'un saccharide sulfate ou d'un sel ou d'un complexe d'un tel saccharide comme ingredient d'une preparation topique servant dans la prophylaxie ou le traitement de maladies ou d'etats pathologiques des dents ou des tissus de support des dents, en particulier dans la prophylaxie ou le traitement d'etats inflammatoires et d'etats pathologiques associes a la plaque, a un procede de prevention ou de traitement de telles maladies ou etats par application topique du saccharide sulfate ou du sel ou du complexe dudit saccharide et a une preparation topique contenant le saccharide sulfate ou le sel ou le complexe dudit saccharide et servant dans la prophylaxie ou le traitement de telles maladies ou etats. Le saccharide sulfate est en particulier constitue par un saccharide polysulfate ou persulfate, tel qu'un sucralfate (complexe d'aluminium de sucrose octakis (sulfate d'hydrogene)) ou un sel de sodium et/ou de potassium de sucrose octakis (sulfate d'hydrogene). La preparation peut se presenter sous la forme d'une solution, d'une suspension, d'une pommade, d'une pate, d'une poudre, d'un gel, d'une creme, d'un fixateur dentaire, d'un implant periodontal, d'un chewing-gum, d'une tablette a macher, d'une pastille ou d'une tablette effervescente.

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10/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext
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00741262

***MATRIX* PROTEIN COMPOSITIONS FOR INDUCTION OF APOPTOSIS**
COMPOSITIONS DE PROTEINES DE MATRICES DESTINEES A INDUIRE L'APOPTOSE

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200053196 A1 20000914 (WO 0053196)
Application: WO 2000IB245 20000309 (PCT/WO IB0000245)
Priority Application: DK 99336 19990310

Designated States: AE AL AM AT
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: A61K-035/32
International Patent Class: A61K-038/17
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 9320

English Abstract
Enamel *matrix*, *enamel* *matrix* derivatives and/or *enamel* *matrix* proteins or peptides may be used as therapeutic or prophylactic agents for inducing programmed cell death (apoptosis), in particular in the treatment or prevention of *cancer* or malignant or benign *neoplasms*.

French Abstract
La presente invention concerne une matrice email, des derives de matrice email et/ou des proteines ou des peptides de matrice email qui peuvent etre utilises comme agents therapeutiques ou prophylactiques inducteurs de la mort cellulaire programmee (apoptose), en particulier dans le traitement ou la prevention de *cancer* ou de *neoplasmes* malins ou benins.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication 20000914 A1 With international search report.

10/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext
(c) 2000 WIPO/MicroPat. All rts. reserv.

00652118

36 HUMAN SECRETED PROTEINS
36 PROTEINES HUMAINES SECRETEES

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9935158 A1 19990715
Application: WO 99US108 19990106 (PCT/WO US9900108)
Priority Application: US 9870657 19980107; US 9870658 19980107; US 9870692 19980107; US 9870704 19980107
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
Main International Patent Class: C07H-021/00;
International Patent Class: C12N-001/15; C12N-001/21; C12N-005/10; C12N-015/12; C12N-015/63;
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 55975

English Abstract
The present invention relates to novel human secreted proteins and isolated nucleic acids containing the coding regions of the genes encoding such proteins. Also provided are vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing human secreted proteins. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing and treating disorders related to these novel human secreted proteins.

French Abstract
La presente invention concerne de nouvelles proteines humaines secretees et des acides nucleiques isoles comportant les regions de codage des genes codant de telles proteines. Cette invention concerne par ailleurs des vecteurs, des cellules hotes ainsi que des methodes de recombinaison permettant de produire des proteines humaines secretees. Cette invention concerne egalement des methodes diagnostiques et therapeutiques utilisees pour diagnostiquer et traiter les troubles lies a ces nouvelles proteines humaines secretees.

10/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

00570139
HUMAN TELOMERASE CATALYTIC SUBUNIT

SOUS;ndash;UNITE CATALYTI[redacted] DE LA TELOMERASE D'ORIGINE HU[redacted]INE

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9814593 A2 19980409
Application: WO 97US17885 19971001 (PCT/WO US9717885)
Priority Application: US 96724643 19961001; US 97844419 19970418; US 97846017 19970425; US 97851843 19970506; US 97854050 19970509; US 97911312 19970814; US 97912951 19970814; US 97915503 19970814
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW GH KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Main International Patent Class: C12N-015/54;
International Patent Class: C12N-009/12; C12Q-001/68; C12Q-001/48; C12N-015/11; C12N-015/85; A01K-067/027; C07K-016/40; A61K-038/45; A61K-031/70; C12N-001/21; C12N-001/19;
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 92778

English Abstract
The invention provides compositions and methods related to human telomerase reverse transcriptase (hTRT), the catalytic protein subunit of human telomerase. The polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful for diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of human diseases, for changing the proliferative capacity of cells and organisms, and for identification and screening of compounds and treatments useful for treatment of diseases such as *cancers*.

French Abstract
La presente invention se rapporte a des compositions et a des procedes relatifs a la transcriptase inverse de la telomerase humaine (hTRT < i> human telomerase reverse transcriptase < /i>), la sous;ndash; unite proteique catalytique de la telomerase d'origine humaine. Les polynucleotides et les polypeptides de la presente invention s'averent utiles s'agissant du diagnostic, du pronostic et du traitement de certaines maladies humaines, ils servent a modifier la capacite de proliferation de cellules et d'organismes, et a identifier et a analyser des composes et des traitements adaptes a des maladies telles que les *cancers*.

10/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

00542686

A BASAL CELL CARCINOMA TUMOR SUPPRESSOR GENE
GENE SUPPRESSEUR DU CARCINOME BASOCELLULAIRE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:
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WAINWRIGHT Brandon, WAINWRIGHT, Brandon , St. Lucia , AU
TOFTGARD Rune, TOFTGARD, Rune , Huddinge , SE
CHENEVIXTRENCH Georgia, CHENEVIXTRENCH, Georgia , Brisbane , AU
BALE Allen E, BALE, Allen, E. , New Haven, CT 06520 , US

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9743414 A2 19971120
Application: WO 97US8433 19970516 (PCT/WO US9708433)
Priority Application: US 9617906 19960517; AU 9611 19960521; AU 96363 19960607; US 9619765 19960614
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU GH KE LS MW SD SZ UG AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Main International Patent Class: C12N-015/12;
International Patent Class: C07K-014/47; C12N-005/10; C12Q-001/68; G01N-033/50; A61K-048/00; A61K-039/395; A61K-038/17;
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 44092

English Abstract
This invention provides for a tumor suppressor gene inactivation of which is a causal factor in nevoid basal cell carcinoma syndrome and various sporadic basal cell carcinomas. The < i> NBCCS < /i> gene is a homologue of the < i> Drosophila patched (ptc < /i>) gene.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne un gene suppresseur de tumeur dont l'inactivation est un facteur determinant dans le syndrome du carcinome basocellulaire angiomateux (NBCCS) et dans divers carcinomes basocellulaires

sporadiques. Le gene < [redacted]NBCCS < /i> est un homologue d[redacted]ene de la drosophile < i> Drosophila patched (ptc < /i>).

10/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext
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00411595
BIOADHESIVE-WOUND HEALING COMPOSITION
COMPOSITION BIOADHESIVE CICATRISANTE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
WARNER-LAMBERT COMPANY
Inventor(s):
LEUNG Sau-Hung S
MARTIN Alain
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9606640 A1 19960307
Application: WO 95US8568 19950707 (PCT/WO US9508568)
Priority Application: US 94298521 19940830; US 95445824 19950522
Designated States: AU CA JP MX NZ SG AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Main International Patent Class: A61K-045/06;
International Patent Class: A61K-031/355; A61K-031/355; A61K-031/20; A61K-031/19;
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 52577

English Abstract
The present invention pertains to therapeutic bioadhesive-wound healing compositions useful for treating wounds and increasing the proliferation and resuscitation rate of mammalian cells. The compositions comprise a bioadhesive agent and a therapeutically effective amount of a wound healing composition. In one embodiment the wound healing composition comprises (a) pyruvate; (b) an antioxidant; and (c) a mixture of saturated and unsaturated fatty acids. The therapeutic bioadhesive-wound healing compositions may further comprise medicaments such as antiviral agents, antikeratolytic agents, anti- inflammatory agents, antifungal agents, antibacterial agents, immunostimulating agents, and the like. The bioadhesive-wound healing compositions may be utilized in a wide variety of pharmaceutical products. This invention also relates to methods for preparing and using the bioadhesive-wound healing compositions and the pharmaceutical products in which the compositions may be used.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne des compositions therapeutiques, bioadhesives, cicatrisantes, utiles pour traiter des plaies et augmenter la vitesse de proliferation et de reconstitution des cellules de mammiferes. Ces compositions comprennent un agent bioadhesif ainsi qu'une quantite, efficace sur le plan therapeutique, d'une composition cicatrisante. Dans un mode de realisation, cette composition comprend: (a) du pyruvate; (b) un antioxydant, et (c) un melange d'acides gras satures et insatures. Ces compositions peuvent en outre comprendre des medicaments tels que des agents antiviraux, antikeratolytiques, anti- inflammatoires, antifongiques, antibacteriens, immunostimulants et analogues. On peut utiliser ces compositions dans une large gamme de produits pharmaceutiques. L'invention concerne egalement des procedes de preparation et d'utilisation de ces compositions bioadhesives cicatrisantes ainsi que les produits pharmaceutiques dans lesquels on peut utiliser celles-ci.

10/5/6 (Item 6 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext
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00407841

ANTIFUNGAL-WOUND HEALING COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR PREPARING AND USING SAME

COMPOSITIONS FONGICIDES ET CICATRISANTES ET PROCEDES DE PREPARATION ET D'UTILISATION

Patent Applicant/Assignee:
WARNER-LAMBERT COMPANY

Inventor(s):
MARTIN Alain

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9603149 A1 19960208
Application: WO 95US8551 19950707 (PCT/WO US9508551)
Priority Application: US 94279462 19940722; US 95445831 19950522

Designated States: AU CA JP MX NZ SG AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Main International Patent Class: A61K-045/06;

International Patent Class: A61K-031/355; A61K-031/355; A61K-031/20; A61K-031/19; A61K-031/19;

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 28817

English Abstract
This invention pertains to therapeutic antifungal-wound healing compositions. The compositions comprise a therapeutically effective amount of an antifungal agent and a wound healing composition. In one embodiment the wound healing composition comprises (a) pyruvate; (b) an antioxidant; and (c) a mixture of saturated and unsaturated fatty acids. The therapeutic antifungal-wound healing compositions may be utilized in a wide variety of topical and ingestible pharmaceutical products. This invention also relates to methods for preparing and using the therapeutic antifungal-wound healing compositions and the pharmaceutical products in which the compositions may be used.

French Abstract
L'invention se rapporte a des compositions therapeutiques fongicides et cicatrisantes. Lesdites compositions renferment une dose efficace sur le plan therapeutique d'une composition fongicide et d'une composition cicatrisante. Dans un mode de realisation, la composition cicatrisante comprend: (a) du pyruvate, (b) un antioxydant et (c) un melange d'acides gras satures et insatures. Ces compositions therapeutiques fongicides et cicatrisantes peuvent etre utilisees dans une grande variete de produits pharmaceutiques a application locale ou a administration par voie orale. La presente invention se rapporte egalement a des procedes de preparation et d'utilisation desdites compositions therapeutiques fongicides et cicatrisantes ainsi que des produits pharmaceutiques dans lesquels on peut utiliser ces dernieres.

10/5/7 (Item 7 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext
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00330152

TOPICAL COMPOSITION CONTAINING HYALURONIC ACID AND NSAIDS

COMPOSITION A USAGE LOCAL CONTENANT DE L'ACIDE HYALURONIQUE ET DES ANTI-INFLAMMATOIRES NON STEROIDIENS

Patent Applicant/Assignee:
NORPHARMCO INC
FALK Rudolf Edgar
ASCULAI Samuel Simon

Inventor(s):
FALK Rudolf Edgar
ASCULAI Samuel Simon
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9316733 A1 19930902
Application: WO 93CA62 19930216 (PCT/WO CA9300062)
Priority Application: CA 2061566 19920220
Designated States: AT AU BB BG BR CA CH CZ DE DK ES FI GB HU JP KP KR LK LU MG MN MW NL NO PT RO RU SD SE SK UA US AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR SN TD TG
Main International Patent Class: A61K-047/36;
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 24218

English Abstract
A pharmaceutical composition comprising a plurality of effective non-toxic dosage amounts of a composition for topical administration to the site of pathology and/or trauma of skin and/or exposed tissue of a human patient in need of treatment suffering from a disease or condition, each such dosage amount comprising a therapeutically effective non- toxic (to the patient) dosage amount of a drug for the treatment of the disease and/or condition of the skin and/or exposed tissue at the site of the pathology and/or trauma and an effective non-toxic dosage amount of hyaluronic acid and/or salts thereof and/or homologues, analogues, derivatives, complexes, esters, fragments, and/or sub-units of hyaluronic acid to transport (to facilitate or cause the transport of) the drug to the site of the pathology and/or trauma of the disease or condition.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne une composition pharmaceutique destinee a etre utilisee en une quantite efficace sur le plan therapeutique et non toxique pour le patient par administration locale chez un patient souffrant d'une affection ou d'un traumatisme local, ou encore dont un tissu a ete mis a nu. Cette composition pharmaceutique appliquee a un site qui est atteint d'une affection ou qui a subi un traumatisme ou sur un tissu a nu du patient comprend une quantite de compose efficace sur le plan therapeutique pour soigner ladite affection, traumatisme ou tissu a nu et non toxique pour le patient, ainsi qu'une quantite efficace sur le plan therapeutique et non toxique d'acide hyaluronique et/ou de ses sels, de ses homologues, analogues, derives, complexes, esters, fragments et/ou sous-unites pour transporter (faciliter ou provoquer le transport) du medicament au site de l'affection et/ou du traumatisme provoque par une maladie ou une autre cause.

10/5/8 (Item 8 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

00330151
FORMULATIONS CONTAINING HYALURONIC ACID
COMPOSITIONS CONTENANT DE L'ACIDE HYALURONIQUE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
NORPHARMCO INC
FALK Rudolf Edgar
ASCULAI Samuel Simon
KLEIN Ehud Shmuel
HARPER David William
HOCHMAN David
PURSCHKE Don
Inventor(s):
FALK Rudolf Edgar
ASCULAI Samuel Simon

KLEIN Ehud Shmuel
HARPER David William
HOCHMAN David
PURSCHKE Don
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9316732 A1 19930902
Application: WO 93CA61 19930216 (PCT/WO CA9300061)
Priority Application: CA 2061703 19920220
Designated States: AT AU BB BG BR CA CH CZ DE DK ES FI GB HU JP KP KR LK LU MG MN MW NL NO PT RO RU SD SE SK UA US AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR SN TD TG
Main International Patent Class: A61K-047/36;
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 23802

English Abstract
Pharmaceutical compositions from which effective non-toxic (to the patient) dosage amounts may be taken and applied to the skin and/or exposed tissue of a human, each effective dosage amount comprising pharmaceutical excipients suitable for topical application, an effective non-toxic dosage amount of a drug to treat and to assist to resolve a disease and/or condition of the skin and/or exposed tissue of a human and an effective non-toxic dosage amount of hyaluronic acid and/or salts thereof and/or homologues, analogues, derivatives, complexes, esters, fragments, and/or sub-units of hyaluronic acid sufficient to transport (to facilitate or cause the transport of) the drug, to a site in the skin including epidermis or exposed tissue of a disease or condition for percutaneous transport into the skin and/or exposed tissue to accumulate and remain there for a prolonged period of time and which is systemic independent acting.

French Abstract
Compositions pharmaceutiques dont on peut prelever des quantites posologiques non toxiques (pour le malade) pour les appliquer a la peau et/ou sur le tissu expose d'une personne. Chaque quantite posologique efficace comprend des excipients pharmaceutiques utiles en application locale, une quantite posologique non toxique efficace d'un medicament pour traiter et pour aider a guerir une maladie et/ou une affection de la peau et/ou de tissus exposes d'une personne et une quantite posologique non toxique efficace d'acide hyaluronique et/ou des sels de celui-ci et/ou des homologues, des analogues, des derives, des complexes, des esters, des fragments et/ou des sous-unites d'acide hyaluronique suffisantes pour transporter le medicament (pour en faciliter ou en provoquer le transport) vers un lieu situe sur la peau comprenant l'epiderme ou les tissus exposes d'une maladie ou d'une affection pour le transport percutane dans la peau et/ou les tissus exposes, pour s'y accumuler et y rester pendant une periode de temps prolonge. L'action de cette composition ne s'exerce pas sur l'organisme entier.

10/5/9 (Item 9 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

00305387
PROTEIN-INDUCED MORPHOGENESIS
MORPHOGENESE INDUITE PAR DES PROTEINES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
CREATIVE BIOMOLECULES INC
Inventor(s):
COHEN Charles M
KUBERASAMPATH Thangavel
PANG Roy H L

OPPERMANN Hermann
RUEGER David C

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9215323 A1 19920917
Application: WO 92US1968 19920311 (PCT/WO US9201968)
Priority Application: US 91667274 19910311
Designated States: AT AU BE CA CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT JP LU MC NL SE
Main International Patent Class: A61K-037/12;
International Patent Class: A61F-002/02; C07K-013/00;
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 28543

English Abstract
Disclosed are 1) amino acid sequence data, structural features, homologies and various other data characterizing morphogenic proteins, 2) methods of producing these proteins from natural and recombinant sources and from synthetic constructs, 3) morphogenic devices comprising these morphogenic proteins and a suitably modified tissue-specific *matrix*, and 4) methods of inducing non-chondrogenic tissue growth in a mammal.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne 1) des donnees de sequences d'acides amines, des caracteristiques de structure, des homologies et diverses autres donnees caracterisant des proteines morphogeniques, 2) des procedes de production de ces proteines a partir de sources naturelles et recombinantes et a partir de reconstructions synthetiques, 3) des dispositifs morphogeniques comprenant ces proteines morphogeniques et une matrice specifique a des tissus avantageusement modifies, et 4) des procedes d'induction de croissance de tissus non-chondrogeniques chez un mammifere.
?

ameliorera radicalement [redacted] planification, la gestion de l[redacted]dministration des soins de sante, et le ciblage des ressources en soins medicaux appropries pour ceux qui en ont le plus besoin, par les cliniciens, les professionnels de la sante et autres parties. L'invention permet egalement d'obtenir un nombre important de nouvelles applications de ces technologies de profilage, telles que l'identification des personnes en fonction du risque d'un travail particulier ou d'un environnement, la selection des candidats pour des postes de stages ou dans des cadres bien specifiques ainsi que l'amelioration du planning et de l'organisation des services de sante, des services d'education et des services sociaux.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Correction 20000629 Corrections of entry in Section 1: under (54) the title in English should read "PROBES USED FOR GENETIC PROFILING"

20/5/8 (Item 7 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

00681780
PROBES USED FOR GENETIC PROFILING
SONDES PERMETTANT DE DETERMINER UN PROFIL GENETIQUE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
GENOSTIC PHARMA LIMITED, GENOSTIC PHARMA LIMITED , Sycamore Studios, New road, Over, Cambridge CB4 5PJ , GB
Inventor(s):
ROBERTS Gareth Wyn, ROBERTS, Gareth, Wyn , The Grange, Church Street, Great Shelford, Cambs. CB2 5EL , GB
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9964626 A2 19991216
Application: WO 99GB1779 19990604 (PCT/WO GB9901779)
Priority Application: GB 9812098 19980606; GB 9828289 19981223
Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
Main International Patent Class: C12Q-001/68;
International Patent Class: C07K-016/18;
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 38263

English Abstract
There is considerable evidence that significant factor underlying the individual variability in response to disease, therapy and prognosis lies in a person's genetic make-up. There have been numerous examples relating that polymorphisms within a given gene can alter the functionality of the protein encoded by that gene thus leading to a variable physiological response. In order to bring about the integration of genomics into medical practice and enable design and building of a technology platfom which will enable the everyday practice of molecular medicine a way must be invented for the DNA sequence data to be aligned with the identification of genes central to the induction, development, progression and outcome of disease or physiological states of interest. According to the invention, the number of genes and their configurations (mutations and polymorphisms) needed to be identified in order to provide critical clinical information concerning individual prognosis is considerably less than the 100,000 thought to comprise the human genome. The identification of the identity of the core group of genes enables the

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15/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext
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00741263
MATRIX PROTEIN COMPOSITIONS FOR GRAFTING
COMPOSITIONS DE PROTEINES DE MATRICES DESTINEES AU GREFFAGE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
BIORA BIOEX AB, Per Albin Hanssons Vag 41, S-205 12 Malmo, SE, SE (Residence), SE (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)
Patent Applicant/Inventor:
LYNGSTADAAS Stale Petter, Haakonsvei 5, N-1450 Nesoddtangen, NO, NO (Residence), NO (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
GESTRELIUS Stina, St. Sigridsg. 5, S-223 50 Lund, SE, SE (Residence), SE (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
Legal Representative:
PLOUGMANN VINGTOFT & PARTNERS A S, Sankt Annae Plads 11, P.O. Box 3007, DK-1021 Copenhagen K, DK
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200053197 A1 20000914 (WO 0053197)
Application: WO 2000IB247 20000309 (PCT/WO IB0000247)
Priority Application: DK 99337 19990310
Designated States: AE AL AM AT
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: A61K-035/32
International Patent Class: A61K-038/17
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 10537

English Abstract
Enamel matrix, enamel matrix derivatives and/or enamel matrix proteins are used in the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for promoting the take of a graft, e.g. in soft tissue such as skin or mucosa or mineralized tissue such as bone.

French Abstract
La presente invention concerne une matrice email, des derives de matrice email et/ou des proteines de matrice email utilises dans la preparation d'une composition pharmaceutique destinee assurer la prise d'une greffe, par exemple sur des tissus mous tels que la peau ou des muqueuses, ou sur des tissus mineralises tels que les os.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication 20000914 A1 With international search report.

15/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

00741262
MATRIX PROTEIN COMPOSITIONS FOR INDUCTION OF APOPTOSIS
COMPOSITIONS DE PROTEINES DE MATRICES DESTINEES A INDUIRE L'APOPTOSE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
BIORA BIOEX AB, Per Albin Hanssons Vag 41, S-205 12 Malmo, SE, SE (Residence), SE (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)
Patent Applicant/Inventor:
LYNGSTADAAS Stale Petter, Haakonsvei 5, N-1450 Nesoddatangen, NO, NO (Residence), NO (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
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GESTRELIUS Stina, St. Sigridsg. 5, S-223 50 Lund, SE, SE (Residence), SE (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
Legal Representative:
PLOUGMANN VINGTOFF & Partners A S, Sankt Annae Plads 11, P.O. Box 3007, DK-1021 Copenhagen K, DK
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200053196 A1 20000914 (WO 0053196)
Application: WO 2000IB245 20000309 (PCT/WO IB0000245)
Priority Application: DK 99336 19990310
Designated States: AE AL AM AT
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: A61K-035/32
International Patent Class: A61K-038/17
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 9320

English Abstract
Enamel matrix, enamel matrix derivatives and/or enamel matrix proteins or peptides may be used as therapeutic or prophylactic agents for inducing programmed cell death (apoptosis), in particular in the treatment or prevention of *cancer* or malignant or benign neoplasms.

French Abstract
La presente invention concerne une matrice email, des derives de matrice email et/ou des proteines ou des peptides de matrice email qui peuvent etre utilises comme agents therapeutiques ou prophylactiques inducteurs de la mort cellulaire programmee (apoptose), en particulier dans le traitement ou la prevention de *cancer* ou de neoplasmes malins ou benins.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication 20000914 A1 With international search report.

15/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

00699640

RECOMBINANT HEPATITIS A VIRUS (HAV), HAV VARIANTS, HAV-BASED VACCINES AND METHODS OF PRODUCING THEM

VIRUS DE L'HEPATITE A (HAV) RECOMBINANT, VARIANTS DE HAV, VACCINS A BASE DE HAV ET PROCEDES DE LEUR PREPARATION

Patent Applicant/Assignee:
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Inventor(s):
LEMON Stanley M, LEMON, Stanley, M. , Galveston, TX , US
BEARD Michael R, BEARD, Michael, R. , Galveston, TX , US

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 0014263 A2 20000316 (WO 200014263)
Application: WO 99US20375 19990903 (PCT/WO US9920375)
Priority Application: US 9898945 19980903
Designated States: JP US AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Main International Patent Class: C12N-015/86;
International Patent Class: C12N-015/36; C12N-015/40; C12N-015/51;
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 25795

English Abstract

The invention described herein is directed to methods and compositions involving recombinant hepatitis A virus (HAV) expressing heterologous nucleic acid sequences and a forced selection method to identify viral variants, including HAV variants, that may contain characteristics beneficial for a vaccine. Accordingly, the invention includes HAV-based vaccine virus seed and other viral vaccine seed, including methods of making them. The viruses of the present invention also generally have diagnostic uses as well as therapeutic uses for gene therapy, especially with respect to liver-specific diseases and conditions.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne des procedes et des compositions impliquant le virus de l'hepatite A (HAV) recombinant exprimant des sequences d'acide nucleique heterologues, ainsi qu'un procede de selection forcee permettant d'identifier des variants viraux, notamment les variants HAV, pouvant presenter des caracteristiques avantageuses pour le vaccin. De meme, cette invention comprend une souche de virus de vaccin a base de HAV et une autre souche de vaccin viral, ainsi que leur procedes de preparation. En outre, les virus de cette invention permettent generalement des utilisations diagnostiques et des utilisations therapeutiques en therapie genique, particulierement en rapport avec les maladies et les etats specifiques du foie.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Search Rpt 20000817 Late publication of international search report
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Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Search Rpt 20000817 Late publication of international search report
?s amelogenin?
S16 2197 AMELOGENIN?
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20/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

10436832 BIOSIS NO.: 199699057977
Minimal residual disease post-bone marrow transplantation for hemato-oncological diseases.
AUTHOR: Toren Amos; Rechavi Gideon; Nagler Arnon(a)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Dep. Bone Marrow Transplantation, Hadassah Univ. Hosp., 91120 Jerusalem**Israel
1996
JOURNAL: Stem Cells (Dayton) 14 (3):p300-311 1996
ISSN: 1066-5099
DOCUMENT TYPE: Literature Review
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The detection of minimal residual disease (MRD), which is important in *cancer* *treatment*, gained special significance in bone marrow transplantation (BMT) due to the possibility not just to detect but recently also to prevent, treat and reinduce remission in patients that relapsed post-BMT by immunotherapy. The various modern techniques of MRD detection are described including cytogenetics, analysis of restriction fragment length polymorphism, variable number of tandem repeats by Southern Blot or polymerase chain reaction (PCR), microsatellite sequences, PCR amplification products of the Y chromosome or the *Amelogenin* gene, quantitative PCR and fluorescence in situ hybridization. The role of MRD detection in refinement of indications for BMT, autografting, prediction of relapse, adoptive immunotherapy, mixed chimerism in nonmalignant diseases and in solid organ transplantation is discussed.

DESCRIPTORS:
MAJOR CONCEPTS: Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Blood and Lymphatics (Transport and Circulation); Cell Biology; Development; Genetics; Hematology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Metabolism; Methods and Techniques; Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics); Oncology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Pathology; Physiology; Skeletal System (Movement and Support)
BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Hominidae--Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
ORGANISMS: human (Hominidae)
BIOSYSTEMATIC CLASSIFICATION (SUPER TAXA): animals; chordates; humans; mammals; primates; vertebrates
MISCELLANEOUS TERMS: ADOPTIVE CELL-THERAPY; *AMELOGENIN*; *CANCER* *TREATMENT*; CHIMERISM; FLUORESCENCE IN-SITU HYBRIDIZATION; HEMATOPOIESIS; MICROSATELLITES; QUANTITATIVE-POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION; RESTRICTION FRAGMENT LENGTH POLYMORPHISM; SOUTHERN BLOT; STEM CELLS; THALASSEMIA; VARIABLE NUMBER OF TANDEM REPEATS
CONCEPT CODES:
02508 Cytology and Cytochemistry-Human
03508 Genetics and Cytogenetics-Human
10052 Biochemical Methods-Nucleic Acids, Purines and Pyrimidines
10062 Biochemical Studies-Nucleic Acids, Purines and Pyrimidines
10300 Replication, Transcription, Translation
10506 Biophysics-Molecular Properties and Macromolecules
11107 Anatomy and Histology, General and Comparative-Regeneration and Transplantation (1971-)
12512 Pathology, General and Miscellaneous-Therapy (1971-)
13012 Metabolism-Proteins, Peptides and Amino Acids
13013 Metabolism-Porphyrins and Bile Pigments
15002 Blood, Blood-Forming Organs and Body Fluids-Blood and Lymph Studies
15004 Blood, Blood-Forming Organs and Body Fluids-Blood Cell Studies
15006 Blood, Blood-Forming Organs and Body Fluids-Blood, Lymphatic and Reticuloendothelial Pathologies
15008 Blood, Blood-Forming Organs and Body Fluids-Lymphatic Tissue and Reticuloendothelial System
18001 Bones, Joints, Fasciae, Connective and Adipose Tissue-General; Methods
18002 Bones, Joints, Fasciae, Connective and Adipose Tissue-Anatomy
24004 Neoplasms and Neoplastic Agents-Pathology; Clinical Aspects; Systemic Effects
24008 Neoplasms and Neoplastic Agents-Therapeutic Agents; Therapy
25508 Developmental Biology-Embryology-Morphogenesis, General
06504 Radiation-Radiation and Isotope Techniques
10064 Biochemical Studies-Proteins, Peptides and Amino Acids
10065 Biochemical Studies-Porphyrins and Bile Pigments
10068 Biochemical Studies-Carbohydrates
10504 Biophysics-General Biophysical Techniques
10804 Enzymes-Methods
BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:
86215 Hominidae

20/5/2 (Item 1 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

00741263
MATRIX PROTEIN COMPOSITIONS FOR GRAFTING
COMPOSITIONS DE PROTEINES DE MATRICES DESTINEES AU GREFFAGE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
BIORA BIOEX AB, Per Albin Hanssons Vag 41, S-205 12 Malmo, SE, SE (Residence), SE (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)
Patent Applicant/Inventor:
LYNGSTADAAS Stale Petter, Haakonsvei 5, N-1450 Nesoddtangen, NO,

NO (Residence), NO (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
GESTRELIUS Stina, St. Sigridsg. 5, S-223 50 Lund, SE, SE (Residence), SE (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
Legal Representative:
PLOUGMANN VINGTOFT & PARTNERS A S, Sankt Annae Plads 11, P.O. Box 3007, DK-1021 Copenhagen K, DK
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200053197 A1 20000914 (WO 0053197)
Application: WO 2000IB247 20000309 (PCT/WO IB0000247)
Priority Application: DK 99337 19990310
Designated States: AE AL AM AT
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: A61K-035/32
International Patent Class: A61K-038/17
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 10537

English Abstract
Enamel matrix, enamel matrix derivatives and/or enamel matrix proteins are used in the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for promoting the take of a graft, e.g. in soft tissue such as skin or mucosa or mineralized tissue such as bone.

French Abstract
La presente invention concerne une matrice email, des derives de matrice email et/ou des proteines de matrice email utilises dans la preparation d'une composition pharmaceutique destinee assurer la prise d'une greffe, par exemple sur des tissus mous tels que la peau ou des muqueuses, ou sur des tissus mineralises tels que les os.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication 20000914 A1 With international search report.

20/5/3 (Item 2 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

00741262
MATRIX PROTEIN COMPOSITIONS FOR INDUCTION OF APOPTOSIS
COMPOSITIONS DE PROTEINES DE MATRICES DESTINEES A INDUIRE L'APOPTOSE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
BIORA BIOEX AB, Per Albin Hanssons Vag 41, S-205 12 Malmo, SE, SE (Residence), SE (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)
Patent Applicant/Inventor:
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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200053196 A1 20000914 (WO 0053196)
Application: WO 2000IB245 20000309 (PCT/WO IB0000245)
Priority Application: DK 99336 19990310

Designated States: AE AL [redacted]AT
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK [redacted]FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT [redacted]
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: A61K-035/32
International Patent Class: A61K-038/17
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 9320

English Abstract
Enamel matrix, enamel matrix derivatives and/or enamel matrix proteins or peptides may be used as therapeutic or prophylactic agents for inducing programmed cell death (apoptosis), in particular in the *treatment* or prevention of *cancer* or malignant or benign neoplasms.

French Abstract
La presente invention concerne une matrice email, des derives de matrice email et/ou des proteines ou des peptides de matrice email qui peuvent etre utilises comme agents therapeutiques ou prophylactiques inducteurs de la mort cellulaire programmee (apoptose), en particulier dans le traitement ou la prevention de *cancer* ou de neoplasmes malins ou benins.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication 20000914 A1 With international search report.

20/5/4 (Item 3 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

00739915
GENE EXPRESSION IN BLADDER TUMORS
EXPRESSION GENIQUE DANS LES TUMEURS DE LA VESSIE
Patent Applicant/Inventor:
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Legal Representative:
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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200052204 A2 20000908 (WO 0052204)
Application: WO 2000IB367 20000222 (PCT/WO IB0000367)
Priority Application: US 99121124 19990222
Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: C12Q-001/68
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 175713

English Abstract
Methods for analyzing tumor cells, particularly bladder tumor cells

employ gene expression [redacted]lysis of samples. Gene express[redacted] patterns are formed and compared to reference patterns. Alternatively gene expression patterns are manipulated to exclude genes which are expressed in contaminating cell populations. Another alternative employs subtraction of the expression of genes which are expressed in contaminating cell types. These methods provide improved accuracy as well as alternative basis for analysis from diagnostic an prognostic tools currently available.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne des procedes d'analyse des cellules *cancereuses*, particulierement des cellules *cancereuses* de la vessie recourant a l'analyse genique d'echantillons. Les modeles d'expression genique sont formes et compares a des modeles de reference. Selon une variante, les modeles d'expression genique sont manipules pour exclure les genes qui sont exprimes dans des populations de cellules contaminantes. Selon une autre variante, on utilise la soustraction de l'expression des genes qui sont exprimes dans des types de cellules contaminantes. Ces procedes assurent une plus grande precision et servent de base pour l'analyse a partir d'outils de diagnostic et de pronostic disponibles sur le marche.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication 20000908 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

20/5/5 (Item 4 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

00724391

IN VIVO MODEL FOR EXPERIMENTAL MANIPULATION OF CALCIFIED TISSUES AND ASSOCIATED SOFT TISSUES

MODELE IN VIVO DE MANIPULATION EXPERIMENTALE DE TISSUS CALCIFIES ET DE TISSUS MOUS ASSOCIES

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200036909 A2 20000629 (WO 0036909)
Application: WO 99CA1207 19991217 (PCT/WO CA9901207)
Priority Application: US 98112996 19981218
Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: A01K-067/027
International Patent Class: A61K-049/00; A61K-048/00; G01N-033/00
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 7413

English Abstract
The present invention relates to the use of a rodent's mandibular incisor as an experimental model for the local and selective targeting of the odontogenic organ and its associated periodontal tissues. A surgical technique was developed to create a 'window' in the alveolar bone overlying the apex of the rodent incisor to allow direct diffusion of specific experimental agents. While direct deposition in the window is possible in some circumstances, an osmotic minipump is preferred to deliver the specific experimental agents in the window.

French Abstract
La presente invention concerne l'utilisation d'une incisive mandibulaire de rongeur comme modele experimental de ciblage local et selectif de l'organe odontogenique et de ses tissus periodontiques associes. On a developpe une technique chirurgicale pour creer une "fenetre" dans l'os alveolaire recouvrant le sommet de l'incisive du rongeur afin de permettre la diffusion directe d'agents experimentaux specifiques. Alors qu'un depot direct dans la fenetre est possible dans certaines circonstances, une mini-pompe osmotique est preferee pour amener les agents experimentaux specifiques dans la fenetre.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication 20000629 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.
Search Rpt 20000914 Late publication of international search report
Examination 20001005 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

20/5/6 (Item 5 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

00704062
METHOD FOR OBTAINING HUMAN SKIN DNA SAMPLES WITH AN ADHESIVE SHEET
PROCEDE D'OBTENTION D'ECHANTILLONS D'ADN DE PEAU HUMAINE AVEC UNE BANDE ADHESIVE

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KIM Eun Young, KIM, Eun, Young , &804-403 Jookong Apt., Sangkje-10-dong, Nowon- ku, Seoul 139-210 , KR
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 0017396 A1 20000330 (WO 200017396)
Application: WO 99KR579 19990922 (PCT/WO KR9900579)
Priority Application: KR 9839409 19980923; KR 9940052 19990917
Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
Main International Patent Class: C12Q-001/68;
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 8094

English Abstract
Provided is a method for obtaining human DNA for genetic analysis, by taking the epidermis of testee by means of an adhesive sheet, and by extracting DNA from the epidermis stuck on the adhesive sheet. Provided are also combined sheets for conveniently storing DNA and a kit for taking the epidermis and analyzing DNA. Along with the kits, the method allows DNA to be easily obtained and stably stored for a long period of time. In addition, both the identification and the DNA analysis of a testee can be conducted at the same time by talking epidermal scraps from the testee, along with a figured epidermal print.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne un procede d'obtention d'ADN humain pour une analyse genetique, le procede consistant a prelever l'epiderme du sujet soumis a un test au moyen d'une bande adhesive, puis a extraire l'ADN de l'epiderme colle a la bande adhesive. L'invention concerne egalement des bandes combinees permettant de conserver sans inconvenient l'ADN, ainsi qu'une trousse de prelevement de l'epiderme et d'analyse de l'ADN. Avec les trousses, le procede permet d'obtenir facilement de l'ADN et de le conserver de facon stable pendant une longue periode. En outre, on peut proceder en meme temps a l'identification et a l'analyse de l'ADN d'un sujet soumis a un test, en prelevant des lambeaux d'epiderme sur le sujet soumis au test, ainsi qu'une empreinte epidermique imprimee.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Examination 20000608 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

20/5/7 (Item 6 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

00681781
PROBES USED FOR GENETIC FILING
SONDES UTILISEES POUR PROFILAGE GENETIQUE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
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Inventor(s):
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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9964627 A2 19991216
Application: WO 99GB1780 19990604 (PCT/WO GB9901780)
Priority Application: GB 9812099 19980606; GB 9813291 19980624; GB 9813611 19980701; GB 9813835 19980716; GB 9814110 19980718; GB 9814580 19980724; GB 9815438 19980807; GB 9815576 19980814
Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
Main International Patent Class: C12Q-001/68;
International Patent Class: C07K-016/18;
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 194974

English Abstract

People vary enormously [redacted] their response to disease and [redacted] in their response to therapeutic interventions aimed at ameliorating the disease process and progression. However, the provision of medical care and medical management is centered around observations and protocols developed in clinical trials on groups or cohorts of patients. This group data is used to derive a standardised method of *treatment* which is subsequently applied on an individual basis. There is considerable evidence that a significant factor underlying the individual variability in response to disease, therapy and prognosis lies in a person's genetic make-up. There have been numerous examples relating that polymorphisms within a given gene can alter the functionality of the protein encoded by that gene thus leading to a variable physiological response. In order to bring about the integration of genomics into medical practice and enable design and building of a technology platform which will enable the everyday practice of molecular medicine a way must be invented for the DNA sequence data to be aligned with the identification of genes central to the induction, development, progression and outcome of disease or physiological states of interest. According to the invention, the number of genes and their configurations (mutations and polymorphisms) needed to be identified in order to provide critical clinical information concerning individual prognosis is considerably less than the 100,000 thought to comprise the human genome. The identification of the identity of the core group of genes enables the invention of a design for genetic profiling technologies which comprises of the identification of the core group of genes and their sequence variants required to provide a broad base of clinical prognostic information - 'genostics'. The "GenosticTM" profiling of patients and persons will radically enhance the ability of clinicians, healthcare professionals and other parties to plan and manage healthcare provision and the targeting of appropriate healthcare resources to those deemed most in need. The use of our invention could also lead to a host of new applications for such profiling technologies, such as identification of persons with particular work or environment related risk, selection of applicants for employment, training or specific opportunities or for the enhancing the planning and organisation of health services, education services and social services.

French Abstract

La reaction d'un patient a une maladie ou a des interventions therapeutiques ayant pour but d'ameliorer le processus ou la progression d'une maladie varie enormement. L'administration de soins medicaux et la surveillance medicale sont donc effectuees a partir d'observations et de protocoles developpes dans des essais cliniques sur des groupes ou des cohortes de patients. Ces donnees sont utilisees afin de deduire un procede de traitement standardise, qui est ensuite applique sur une base individuelle. Il a ete prouve qu'un facteur significatif important dont depend la variabilite de la reaction individuelle a la maladie, a la therapie, et au pronostic reside dans le constituant genetique de la personne. De nombreux exemples montrent que les polymorphismes d'un gene donne peuvent alterer la fonction de la proteine codee par ledit gene, ce qui provoque une reaction physiologique variable. Dans le but d'integrer la genomique a la pratique medicale, de concevoir et de construire une plate-forme technologique qui permette la mise en oeuvre quotidienne de la medecine moleculaire, il est necessaire de mettre sur pied un mode d'alignement des donnees des sequences d'ADN sur l'identification des genes jouant un role primordial dans l'apparition, le developpement, la progression et l'issue d'une maladie ou d'etats physiologiques determines. Selon l'invention, le nombre de genes et leurs configurations (mutations et polymorphismes) qu'il est indispensable d'identifier, de maniere a obtenir des informations cliniques critiques concernant le pronostic individuel, est considerablement inferieur aux 100 000 genes censes composer le genome humain. L'identification du groupe de genes principal permet de mettre sur pied des technologies de profilage genetique, consistant a identifier le groupe principal et les variants des sequence indispensables pour obtenir une large base d'informations pronostiques cliniques permettant l'identification des genes par la genomique. Le profilage genomique TM des patients ou des personnes

invention of a design f[redacted]genetic profiling technologies[redacted]

French Abstract
Il a ete prouve qu'un facteur important dont dependent les differentes reactions individuelles a la maladie, a la therapie et au pronostic, consiste en la configuration genetique d'une personne. De nombreux exemples demontrent que les polymorphismes d'un gene donne peuvent modifier la fonctionnalite de la proteine codee par ce gene, ce qui provoque une reaction physiologique variable. Dans le but d'integrer la genomique a la pratique medicale, de concevoir et de construire une plate-forme technologique qui permettra la mise en application quotidienne de la medecine moleculaire, il est necessaire de mettre sur pied un mode d'alignement des donnees des sequences d'ADN sur l'identification de genes jouant un role primordial dans l'apparition, le developpement, la progression et l'issue d'une maladie ou d'etats physiologiques determines. D'apres l'invention, le nombre de genes et leurs configurations (mutations et polymorphismes) qu'il etait indispensable d'identifier, de maniere a obtenir des informations cliniques critiques concernant le pronostic individuel, est considerablement inferieur aux 100.000 genes censes composer le genome humain. L'identification de l'identite du groupe central des genes rend possible l'invention d'un modele convenant a des procedures de definition des rprofils genetiques.

20/5/9 (Item 8 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

00660802
UNIQUE IDENTIFIER FOR BIOLOGICAL SAMPLES
IDENTIFICATEUR UNIQUE POUR ECHANTILLONS BIOLOGIQUES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
GENOMICS COLLABORATIVE INC, GENOMICS COLLABORATIVE, INC. , Building 700, Suite 2200, One Kendall Square, Cambridge, MA 02139 , US
Inventor(s):
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WILLIAMSON Janice M, WILLIAMSON, Janice, M. , 104 Green Street, Wakefield, MA 01880 , US
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9943855 A1 19990902
Application: WO 99US4094 19990225 (PCT/WO US9904094)
Priority Application: US 9876081 19980226
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
Main International Patent Class: C12Q-001/68;
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 7633

English Abstract
The present invention provides a method for internal labelling of a biological sample by which the sample is identifiably linked to its source and other relevant information, based on the polymorphisms inherent in the sample itself. A set of polymorphisms in the sample is detected, and the resulting data is used as a unique identifier which is then used to identify the sample. This unique identifier can also be used to identify the source of the sample, and any other relevant information.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne un procede permettant de marquer un echantillon biologique, de maniere interne, l'echantillon etant lie de maniere identifiable a sa source et a d'autres informations significatives basees sur les polymorphismes inherents a l'echantillon lui-meme. On detecte un ensemble de polymorphismes dans l'echantillon, et on utilise les donnees resultantes comme identificateur unique qui sert ensuite a identifier l'echantillon. On peut egalement utiliser l'identificateur unique pour identifier la source de l'echantillon et toute autre information significative.

20/5/10 (Item 9 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

00621855
NUCLEIC ACID COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS OF INTRODUCING NUCLEIC ACIDS INTO CELLS
COMPOSITIONS D'ACIDES NUCLEIQUES ET PROCEDES D'INTRODUCTION D'ACIDES NUCLEIQUES DANS DES CELLULES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
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Inventor(s):
SEGAL Andrew H, SEGAL, Andrew, H. , 160 Second Street, Cambridge, MA 02142 , US
WILSON Jeffrey, WILSON, Jeffrey , 39 Burton Street, Brighton, MA 02135 , US
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9904800 A1 19990204
Application: WO 98US15130 19980722 (PCT/WO US9815130)
Priority Application: US 97898094 19970722
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
Main International Patent Class: A61K-031/70;
International Patent Class: C07H-021/02; C07H-021/04; C12N-005/10; C12N-015/85;
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 12926

English Abstract
Bifunctional nucleic acid molecules are disclosed which can bind to a cell surface and which comprise a first nucleic acid which comprises an aptamer bonded to a second nucleic acid, the biological effector sequence, that possesses a biological activity. Also contemplated are templates, vectors and host cells comprising the bifunctional nucleic acid molecules and methods for introducing the biological effector sequence into an organism by administering a host cell transfected with the biological effector sequence.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne des molecules bifonctionnelles d'acides nucleiques lesquelles peuvent se fixer a une surface cellulaire et comprennent un premier acide nucleique comprenant un aptamere fixe a un second acide nucleique, la sequence d'effecteur biologique, possedant une activite biologique. L'invention concerne egalement des matrices, des vecteurs ainsi que des cellules hotes comprenant les molecules bifonctionnelles

d'acides nucleiques ainsi que des procedes d'introduction de la sequence d'effecteur biologique dans un organisme par administration d'une cellule hote transfectee avec la sequence d'effecteur biologique.

20/5/11 (Item 10 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

00575891
CONDITIONING FOR ALLOGENEIC STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION
PREPARATION A UNE GREFFE DE CELLULES SOUCHES ALLOGENIQUE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
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HADASIT MEDICAL RESEARCH SERVICES AND DEVELOPMENT LTD, HADASIT MEDICAL RESEARCH SERVICES AND DEVELOPMENT LTD., Kiryat Hadassah, P.O. Box 12000, 91120 Jerusalem, IL
Inventor(s):
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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9820932 A2 19980522
Application: WO 97US20946 19971114 (PCT/WO US9720946)
Priority Application: US 9630833 19961115; US 9737024 19970131
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW GH KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Main International Patent Class: A61N-000/;
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 14392

English Abstract
The present invention features methods for conditioning patients prior to allegeneic stem cell transplantation. A first method involves treating a patient with a lymphoablative regimen that retiains a functional population of the patient's hematopoietic stem cells. A second method involves treating a patient with a myeloablative regimen that, conversely, retains a functional population of the patient's T lymphocyte population. In both methods, the patient is administered a donor-derived stem cell preparation after the conditioning regime to induce host anti-donor unresponsiveness. The patient may also be administered allogeneic cell therapy. The invention also features a method of making a patient-specific allogeneic stem cell preparation.
French Abstract
La presente invention concerne des procedes permettant de preparer des patients en vue d'une greffe de cellules souches allogenique. Un premier procede consiste a soumettre un patient a un traitement preparatoire lymphoablatif qui preserve une population fonctionnelle de cellules souches hematopoietiques chez le patient. Un deuxieme procede consiste soumettre le patient a un traitement preparatoire qui, au contraire, preserve une population fonctionnelle de lymphocytes T chez le patient. Dans les deux cas, apres le traitement preparatoire destine a induire chez le receveur une absence de reponse dirigee contre le donneur, le patient recoit une preparation de cellules souches provenant d'un donneur. On peut egalement soumettre le patient a une cytotherapie allogenique. On decrit en outre un procede permettant d'obtenir une preparation de cellules souches allogeniques adaptee au patient.

20/5/12 (Item 11 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

00545356
ENGINEERING ORAL TISSUES
RECONSTITUTION DE TISSUS BUCCAUX
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
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Inventor(s):
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RUTHERFORD Robert Bruce, RUTHERFORD, Robert, Bruce , , US
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9745533 A1 19971204
Application: WO 97US8977 19970528 (PCT/WO US9708977)
Priority Application: US 9618450 19960528
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU GH KE LS MW SD SZ UG AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Main International Patent Class: C12N-005/06;
International Patent Class: C12N-005/08; C12N-005/10; A61L-027/00; A61K-006/00;
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 68199

English Abstract
Disclosed are methods for regenerating dental and oral tissues from viable cells using < i> ex vivo < /i> culture on a structural matrix. The regenerated oral tissues and tissuematrix preparations thus provided have both clinical applications in dentistry and oral medicine and are also useful in < i> in vitro < /i> toxicity and biocompatibility testing.

French Abstract
L'invention porte sur une methode de regeneration de tissus dentaires et buccaux a partir de cellules viables en culture < i> ex vivo < /i> sur des matrices structurelles. Les tissus buccaux regeneres et les preparations tissu/matrice ainsi obtenues ont des applications en medecine dentaire et orale et peuvent egalement servir pour des tests < i> in vitro < /i> de toxicite et de biocompatibilite.

20/5/13 (Item 12 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

00509867
PSKH-1 RIBOZYMES AND USES IN DISEASE *TREATMENT*
RIBOZYMES DE PSKH-1, ET LEURS UTILISATIONS DANS LE TRAITEMENT DE MALADIES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
PRYDZ Hans Peter Blankenborg
BREDE Gaute
Inventor(s):
PRYDZ Hans Peter Blankenborg
BREDE Gaute
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9711163 A1 19970327
Application: WO 96NO220 19960918 (PCT/WO NO9600220)

Priority Application: N[redacted]53680 19950918
Designated States: AU CA JP NO US AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Main International Patent Class: C12N-009/12;
International Patent Class: C12N-009/00; A61K-038/43; A61K-038/45;
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 8012

English Abstract
Disclosed is a purified full-length cDNA molecule encoding putative serine kinase enzyme (PSKH-1), and the expression of the cDNA in a recombinant host cell to produce substantially purified PSKH-1, per se. Inactivation of PSKH-1 pre-mRNA or PSKH-1 mRNA halts DNA synthesis and cell division. Also disclosed are ribozymes capable of cleaving PSKH- 1 pre-mRNA or mRNA and thus deactivating PSKH-1 translation. Ribozymes of the hammerhead and hairpin motifs, and various compositions containing same, are also disclosed. The ribozymes compositions are used in the *treatment* of mammalian patients suffering from diseases or medical conditions characterized by abnormal cell proliferation or growth such as *cancer* and various non-malignant diseases or medical conditions such as autoimmue diseases, allograft rejection and atherosclerosis.

French Abstract
L'invention porte sur une molecule d'ADNc complete purifiee codant une enzyme serine kinase potentielle (PSKH-1), et sur l'expression de l'ADNc dans une cellule hote recombinee, afin de produire uniquement PSKH-1 sensiblement purifiee connue en soi. L'inactivation du pre-ARNm ou de l'ARNm ou de l'ARNm de PSKH-1 stoppe la synthese de l'ADN et la division cellulaire. L'invention porte egalement sur: des ribozymes capables de couper le pre-ARNm ou l'ARNm de PSKH-1 et de desactiver ainsi la traduction de PSKH-1; des ribozymes a structure en tete de marteau et en epingle a cheveux; et diverses compositions contenant ces ribozymes. Les compositions de ribozymes sont utilisees dans le traitement de mammiferes souffrant de maladies ou d'etats pathogenes caracterises par une proliferation ou un developpement anormal de cellules, tels que le *cancer* ou des maladies benignes; ou des etats pathogenes, tels que des maladies auto-immunes, le rejet d'allogreffes ou l'atherosclerose.

?s non-amelogenin?
S21 0 NON-AMELOGENIN?
?s non-amelogenin
S22 0 NON-AMELOGENIN
?s proline-rich non-amelogenins
S23 0 PROLINE-RICH NON-AMELOGENINS
?s amelin?
S24 149 AMELIN?
?s s24 and enamel?
149 S24
43338 ENAMEL?
S25 51 S24 AND ENAMEL?
?s s24 and cancer?
149 S24
2654591 CANCER?
S26 5 S24 AND CANCER?
?rd
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 340.
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 344.
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 348.
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 447.
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 349.

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...completed examining records
S27 5 RD (unique items)

?t s27/5/all

27/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:European Patents

00307363
Mutant acidic fibroblast growth factor.
Saurer Fibroblast-Wachstumsfaktor-Mutant.
Muteine de facteur de croissance de fibroblaste.
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
MERCK & CO. INC., (200479), 126, East Lincoln Avenue P.O. Box 2000, Rahway New Jersey 07065-0900, (US), (applicant designated states: AT;BE;CH;DE;ES;FR;GB;GR;IT;LI;LU;NL;SE)
INVENTOR:
Thomas Jnr, Kenneth A., 245 Washington Avenue, Chatham, NJ 07928, (US)
Linemeyer, David L., 526 Clark Street, Westfield New Jersey 07090, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Cole, William Gwyn (29438), European Patent Department Merck & Co., Inc. Terlings Park Eastwick Road, Harlow Essex CM20 2QR, (GB)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 319052 A2 890607 (Basic)
EP 319052 A3 900425
EP 319052 B1 950125
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 88202306 881014;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 112600 871022; US 244431 880916
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; ES; FR; GB; GR; IT; LI; LU; NL; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: C12N-015/12; C12P-021/02;
CITED PATENTS (EP A): WO 8705332 A; WO 8701728 A
CITED REFERENCES (EP A):
BIOCHEMICAL AND BIOPHYSICAL RESEARCH COMMUNICATIONS, vol. 138, no. 2, 31st July 1986, pages 611-617, Academic Press Inc.; G. GIMENEZ-GALLEGO et al.: "The complete amnio acid sequence of human brain-derived acidic fibroblast growth factor";

ABSTRACT EP 319052 A2
Novel genes coding for mutant bovine and human aFGF are constructed. The unique genes are derived from genes encoding recombinant bovine and human aFGF by specific point mutations. Each gene construct is inserted into an expression vector which is used to transform an appropriate host. The transformed host cells produce unique mutant recobinant aFGF, human or bovine, which is purified and has enhanced or improved biological activity in the absence of heparin compared to the unmutated forms.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 81

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Lapse:	20000126 B1	Date of lapse of European Patent in a contracting state (Country, date): GR 19950125, NL 19950125, SE 19950425,
Application:	890607 A2	Published application (A1with Search Report ;A2without Search Report)
Search Report:	900425 A3	Separate publication of the European or International search report
Examination:	901031 A2	Date of filing of request for examination: 900907
Examination:	920610 A2	Date of despatch of first examination report: 920424
Grant:	950125 B1	Granted patent
Lapse:	951206 B1	Date of lapse of the European patent in a Contracting State: NL 950125
Lapse:	960117 B1	Date of lapse of the European patent in a Contracting State: NL 950125, SE 950425
Oppn None:	960117 B1	No opposition filed

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPBBF2	1037

CLAIMS B	(English)	EPBBF2	2333
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPBBF2	2031
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPBBF2	2541
SPEC A	(English)	EPBBF2	12993
SPEC B	(English)	EPBBF2	13001
Total word count - document A			14030
Total word count - document B			19906
Total word count - documents A + B			33936

27/5/2 (Item 1 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

01445219 EMBASE No: 1979166171
Influence of chalones on the efficiency of cytostatics on the malignant melanoma
Fiedler H.; Wohlrab W.; Zaumseil R.P.
Hautklin., Martin Luther Univ., Halle Wittenberg Germany
Dermatologische Monatsschrift (DERMATOL. MONATSSCHR.) (Germany) 1979, 165/3 (198-201)
CODEN: DMONB
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: GERMAN SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

The experiments were made with Fortner's *AMelinf* 3-melanoma of the Syrian hamster. The efficiency and compatibility of a pig skin extract was investigated in comparison with the cytostatics bleomycin and cytosin-arabinoside. It was examinated the treatment with pig skin extract and cytostatics alone as well as the combined application. A therapeutical effect can be secured for all therapy groups in comparison with a control group statistically. But there is no statistical difference between the various therapy groups.

DRUG DESCRIPTORS:
*bleomycin; *chalone; *cytarabine; *cytostatic agent; *dacarbazine
MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:
**cancer* chemotherapy; *melanoma
hamster; intraperitoneal drug administration; animal experiment; therapy
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 11056-06-7 (bleomycin); 147-94-4, 69-74-9 (cytarabine); 4342-03-4 (dacarbazine)
SECTION HEADINGS:
037 Drug Literature Index
013 Dermatology and Venereology
016 *Cancer*

27/5/3 (Item 1 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

00741263
MATRIX PROTEIN COMPOSITIONS FOR GRAFTING
COMPOSITIONS DE PROTEINES DE MATRICES DESTINEES AU GREFFAGE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
BIORA BIOEX AB, Per Albin Hanssons Vag 41, S-205 12 Malmo, SE, SE (Residence), SE (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)
Patent Applicant/Inventor:
LYNGSTADAAS Stale Petter, Haakonsvei 5, N-1450 Nesoddtangen, NO, NO (Residence), NO (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
GESTRELIUS Stina, St. Sigridsg. 5, S-223 50 Lund, SE, SE (Residence), SE (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
Legal Representative:
PLOUGMANN VINGTOFT & PARTNERS A S, Sankt Annae Plads 11, P.O. Box 3007, DK-1021 Copenhagen K, DK

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200053197 A1 20000914 (WO 0053197)
Application: WO 2000IB247 20000309 (PCT/WO IB0000247)
Priority Application: DK 99337 19990310
Designated States: AE AL AM AT
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: A61K-035/32
International Patent Class: A61K-038/17
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 10537

English Abstract
Enamel matrix, enamel matrix derivatives and/or enamel matrix proteins are used in the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for promoting the take of a graft, e.g. in soft tissue such as skin or mucosa or mineralized tissue such as bone.

French Abstract
La presente invention concerne une matrice email, des derives de matrice email et/ou des proteines de matrice email utilises dans la preparation d'une composition pharmaceutique destinee assurer la prise d'une greffe, par exemple sur des tissus mous tels que la peau ou des muqueuses, ou sur des tissus mineralises tels que les os.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication 20000914 A1 With international search report.

27/5/4 (Item 2 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

00741262
MATRIX PROTEIN COMPOSITIONS FOR INDUCTION OF APOPTOSIS
COMPOSITIONS DE PROTEINES DE MATRICES DESTINEES A INDUIRE L'APOPTOSE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
BIORA BIOEX AB, Per Albin Hanssons Vag 41, S-205 12 Malmo, SE, SE (Residence), SE (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)
Patent Applicant/Inventor:
LYNGSTADAAS Stale Petter, Haakonsvei 5, N-1450 Nesoddatangen, NO, NO (Residence), NO (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
HAMMARSTROM Lars, Frejavagen 28, S-182 64 Djursholm, SE, SE (Residence), SE (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
GESTRELIUS Stina, St. Sigridsg. 5, S-223 50 Lund, SE, SE (Residence), SE (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
Legal Representative:
PLOUGMANN VINGTOFF & Partners A S, Sankt Annae Plads 11, P.O. Box 3007, DK-1021 Copenhagen K, DK
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200053196 A1 20000914 (WO 0053196)
Application: WO 2000IB245 20000309 (PCT/WO IB0000245)
Priority Application: DK 99336 19990310
Designated States: AE AL AM AT
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: A61K-035/32

International Patent Clas[redacted]A61K-038/17
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 9320

English Abstract
Enamel matrix, enamel matrix derivatives and/or enamel matrix proteins or peptides may be used as therapeutic or prophylactic agents for inducing programmed cell death (apoptosis), in particular in the treatment or prevention of *cancer* or malignant or benign neoplasms.

French Abstract
La presente invention concerne une matrice email, des derives de matrice email et/ou des proteines ou des peptides de matrice email qui peuvent etre utilises comme agents therapeutiques ou prophylactiques inducteurs de la mort cellulaire programmee (apoptose), en particulier dans le traitement ou la prevention de *cancer* ou de neoplasmes malins ou benins.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication 20000914 A1 With international search report.

27/5/5 (Item 3 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

00713585
METHODS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF TCR GAMMA DELTA T CELLS
METHODES DE PRODUCTION DE LYMPHOCYTES T TCRγδ
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
HEMOSOL INC, HEMOSOL INC. , 115 Skyway Avenue, Etobicoke, Ontario M9W 4Z4 , CA
Inventor(s):
BELL David Nicholson, BELL, David, Nicholson , 1089 Goodson Crescent, Brampton, Ontario L6H 4A7 , CA
SKEA Danna Lynn, SKEA, Danna, Lynn , 5940 Glen Erin Drive, Unit &20A, Mississauga, Ontario L5M 5W9 , CA
HEDGE Phyllis Robin, HEDGE, Phyllis, Robin , 6806 Wellington County Road 34, RR &22, Cambridge, Ontario N3C 2V4 , CA
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 0026347 A1 20000511 (WO 200026347)
Application: WO 99CA1024 19991104 (PCT/WO CA9901024)
Priority Application: US 98107006 19981104
Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
Main International Patent Class: C12N-005/06;
International Patent Class: C12N-005/08; A61P-037/02; A61P-035/00; A61P-031/00;
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 10954

English Abstract
The method for obtaining and expanding TcRγδ< sup> + < /sup> T cells in culture is described. The method involves: 1) culturing cells

from a sample containin[redacted]cRγδ< sup> + < /su[redacted]T cells or precursors thereof in a first culture medium comprising a T cell mitogen and at least two cytokines and 2) culturing the cells obtained in step 1) in a second culture medium comprising at least two cytokines. Preferably, the method comprises 1) culturing the cells in a first culture medium comprising (a) a T cell mitogen, (b) interleukin-2 and (c) interleukin-4; and 2) culturing the cells obtained in step 1) in a second culture medium comprising (i) interleukin-2 and (ii) interleukin- 4 to obtain TcRγδ< sup> + < /sup> T cells. The TcRγδ< sup> + < /sup> T cells obtained by the method can be used in a variety of experimental, therapeutic and commercial applications.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne une methode permettant d'obtenir et de developper des lymphocytes T TcRγδ< sup> + < /sup> de culture. Ladite methode consiste: 1) a cultiver les cellules a partir d'un echantillon renfermant des lymphocytes T TcRγδ< sup> + < /sup> , ou leurs precurseurs, dans un premier milieu de culture contenant un mitogene des lymphocytes T et au moins deux cytokines et 2) a cultiver les cellules obtenues lors de l'etape 1) dans un second milieu de culture contenant au moins deux cytokines. De preference, la methode consiste 1) a cultiver les cellules dans un premier milieu de culture renfermant (a) un mitogene des lymphocytes T, (b) une interleukine-2 et (c) une interleukine-4; et 2) a cultiver les cellules obtenues a l'etape 1) dans un second milieu de culture renfermant (i) une interleukine-2 et (ii) une interleukine-4, de maniere a obtenir des lymphocytes T TcRγ δ< sup> + < /sup> . Les lymphocytes T TcRγδ< sup> + < /sup> obtenus par cette methode peuvent etre utilises dans diverses applications experimentales, therapeutiques et commerciales.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Examination 20000720 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

?s tuftelin?
S28 116 TUFTELIN?
?s s28 and cancer?
116 S28
2654591 CANCER?
S29 3 S28 AND CANCER?
?rd
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>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 344.
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 348.
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>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 349.

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...completed examining records
S30 3 RD (unique items)
?t s30/5/all

30/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext
(c) 2000 WIPO/MicroPat. All rts. reserv.

00742916
HUMAN LUNG *CANCER* ASSOCIATED GENE SEQUENCES AND POLYPEPTIDES
SEQUENCES ET POLYPEPTIDES GENIQUES ASSOCIES AU *CANCER* DU POUMON CHEZ L'HOMME
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 Key West Avenue, Rockville, MD 20850, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)
ROSEN Craig A, 22400 Rolling Hill Road, Laytonsville, MD 20882, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)

Patent Applicant/Inventor:
RUBEN Steven M, 18528 Heritage Hills Drive, Laytonsville, MD 20882, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
Legal Representative:
WALES Michele M, Human Genome Sciences, Inc., 9410 Key West Avenue, Rockville, MD 20850, US
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200055180 A2 20000921 (WO 0055180)
Application: WO 2000US5918 20000308 (PCT/WO US0005918)
Priority Application: US 99124270 19990312
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: C07K
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 177094

English Abstract
This invention relates to newly identified lung or lung *cancer* related polynucleotides and the polypetides encoded by these polynucleotides herein collectively known as "lung *cancer* antigens", and to the complete gene sequences associated therewith and to the expression products thereof, as well as the use of such lung *cancer* antigens for detection, prevention and treatment of disorders of the lung, particularly the presence of lung *cancer*. This invention relates to the lung *cancer* antigens as well as vectors, host cells, antibodies directed to lung *cancer* antigens and recombinant and synthetic methods for producing the same. Also provided are diagnostic methods for diagnosing and treating, preventing and/or prognosing disorders related to the lung, including lung *cancer*, and therapeutic methods for treating such disorders. The invention further relates to screening methods for identifying agonists and antagonists of lung *cancer* antigens of the invention. The present invention further relates to methods and/or compositions for inhibiting the production and/or function of the polypetides of the present invention.

French Abstract
Cette invention porte sur des polynucleotides recemment identifies et associes au *cancer* du poumon, et sur les polypeptides codes par ces polynucleotides et connus collectivement sous le nom <= d'antigenes du *cancer* du poumon>=. L'invention porte egalement sur les sequences geniques completes associees et sur leurs produits d'expression, ainsi que sur l'utilisation de ces antigenes du *cancer* du poumon dans la detection, la prevention et le traitement des pathologies du poumon telles que le *cancer*. Cette invention porte sur les antigenes du *cancer* du poumon, ainsi que sur les vecteurs, les cellules hotes, les anticorps diriges contre les antigenes du *cancer* du poumon et sur des procedes recombinants et synthetiques de production de ces anticorps. L'invention porte egalement sur des procedes de diagnostic permettant de diagnostiquer et traiter, prevenir et/ou etablir un pronostic de pathologies du poumon telles que le *cancer*, et sur des procedes therapeutiques visant a traiter ces pathologies. Cette invention porte en outre sur des procedes de recherche automatique visant a identifier des agonistes et des antagonistes des antigenes du *cancer* du poumon, et sur des procedes et/ou des compositions visant a inhiber la production et/ou la fonction des polypeptides de cette invention.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication 20000921 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

30/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

00741263
MATRIX PROTEIN COMPOSITIONS FOR GRAFTING
COMPOSITIONS DE PROTEINES DE MATRICES DESTINEES AU GREFFAGE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
BIORA BIOEX AB, Per Albin Hanssons Vag 41, S-205 12 Malmo, SE, SE (Residence), SE (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)
Patent Applicant/Inventor:
LYNGSTADAAS Stale Petter, Haakonsvei 5, N-1450 Nesoddtangen, NO, NO (Residence), NO (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
GESTRELIUS Stina, St. Sigridsg. 5, S-223 50 Lund, SE, SE (Residence), SE (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
Legal Representative:
PLOUGMANN VINGTOFT & PARTNERS A S, Sankt Annae Plads 11, P.O. Box 3007, DK-1021 Copenhagen K, DK
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200053197 A1 20000914 (WO 0053197)
Application: WO 2000IB247 20000309 (PCT/WO IB0000247)
Priority Application: DK 99337 19990310
Designated States: AE AL AM AT
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: A61K-035/32
International Patent Class: A61K-038/17
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 10537

English Abstract
Enamel matrix, enamel matrix derivatives and/or enamel matrix proteins are used in the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for promoting the take of a graft, e.g. in soft tissue such as skin or mucosa or mineralized tissue such as bone.

French Abstract
La presente invention concerne une matrice email, des derives de matrice email et/ou des proteines de matrice email utilises dans la preparation d'une composition pharmaceutique destinee assurer la prise d'une greffe, par exemple sur des tissus mous tels que la peau ou des muqueuses, ou sur des tissus mineralises tels que les os.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication 20000914 A1 With international search report.

30/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

00741262
MATRIX PROTEIN COMPOSITIONS FOR INDUCTION OF APOPTOSIS
COMPOSITIONS DE PROTEINES DE MATRICES DESTINEES A INDUIRE L'APOPTOSE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:
BIORA BIOEX AB, Per Albin Hanssons Vag 41, S-205 12 Malmo, SE, SE (Residence), SE (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)
Patent Applicant/Inventor:
LYNGSTADAAS Stale Petter, Haakonsvei 5, N-1450 Nesoddatangen, NO, NO (Residence), NO (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
HAMMARSTROM Lars, Frejavagen 28, S-182 64 Djursholm, SE, SE (Residence), SE (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
GESTRELIUS Stina, St. Sigridsg. 5, S-223 50 Lund, SE, SE (Residence), SE (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
Legal Representative:
PLOUGMANN VINGTOFF & Partners A S, Sankt Annae Plads 11, P.O. Box 3007, DK-1021 Copenhagen K, DK
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200053196 A1 20000914 (WO 0053196)
Application: WO 2000IB245 20000309 (PCT/WO IB0000245)
Priority Application: DK 99336 19990310
Designated States: AE AL AM AT
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: A61K-035/32
International Patent Class: A61K-038/17
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 9320

English Abstract
Enamel matrix, enamel matrix derivatives and/or enamel matrix proteins or peptides may be used as therapeutic or prophylactic agents for inducing programmed cell death (apoptosis), in particular in the treatment or prevention of *cancer* or malignant or benign neoplasms.

French Abstract
La presente invention concerne une matrice email, des derives de matrice email et/ou des proteines ou des peptides de matrice email qui peuvent etre utilises comme agents therapeutiques ou prophylactiques inducteurs de la mort cellulaire programmee (apoptose), en particulier dans le traitement ou la prevention de *cancer* ou de neoplasmes malins ou benins.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication 20000914 A1 With international search report.
?s tuftelin?
S31 116 TUFTELIN?
?s s31
S32 116 S31
?s s32 and neoplasm?
116 S32
2264837 NEOPLASM?
S33 3 S32 AND NEOPLASM?
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>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 340.
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>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 348.
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 447.
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S34 3 RD (unique items)

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34/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

00742916

HUMAN LUNG CANCER ASSOCIATED GENE SEQUENCES AND POLYPEPTIDES
SEQUENCES ET POLYPEPTIDES GENIQUES ASSOCIES AU CANCER DU POUMON CHEZ L'HOMME

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200055180 A2 20000921 (WO 0055180)
Application: WO 2000US5918 20000308 (PCT/WO US0005918)
Priority Application: US 99124270 19990312
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: C07K
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 177094

English Abstract
This invention relates to newly identified lung or lung cancer related polynucleotides and the polypetides encoded by these polynucleotides herein collectively known as "lung cancer antigens", and to the complete gene sequences associated therewith and to the expression products thereof, as well as the use of such lung cancer antigens for detection, prevention and treatment of disorders of the lung, particularly the presence of lung cancer. This invention relates to the lung cancer antigens as well as vectors, host cells, antibodies directed to lung cancer antigens and recombinant and synthetic methods for producing the same. Also provided are diagnostic methods for diagnosing and treating, preventing and/or prognosing disorders related to the lung, including lung cancer, and therapeutic methods for treating such disorders. The invention further relates to screening methods for identifying agonists and antagonists of lung cancer antigens of the invention. The present invention further relates to methods and/or compositions for inhibiting the production and/or function of the polypetides of the present invention.

French Abstract
Cette invention porte sur des polynucleotides recemment identifies et associes au cancer du poumon, et sur les polypeptides codes par ces polynucleotides et connus collectivement sous le nom <= d'antigenes du

cancer du poumon>=. L'invention porte egalement sur les sequences geniques completes associees et sur leurs produits d'expression, ainsi que sur l'utilisation de ces antigenes du cancer du poumon dans la detection, la prevention et le traitement des pathologies du poumon telles que le cancer. Cette invention porte sur les antigenes du cancer du poumon, ainsi que sur les vecteurs, les cellules hotes, les anticorps diriges contre les antigenes du cancer du poumon et sur des procedes recombinants et synthetiques de production de ces anticorps. L'invention porte egalement sur des procedes de diagnostic permettant de diagnostiquer et traiter, prevenir et/ou etablir un pronostic de pathologies du poumon telles que le cancer, et sur des procedes therapeutiques visant a traiter ces pathologies. Cette invention porte en outre sur des procedes de recherche automatique visant a identifier des agonistes et des antagonistes des antigenes du cancer du poumon, et sur des procedes et/ou des compositions visant a inhiber la production et/ou la fonction des polypeptides de cette invention.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication 20000921 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

34/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

00741262
MATRIX PROTEIN COMPOSITIONS FOR INDUCTION OF APOPTOSIS
COMPOSITIONS DE PROTEINES DE MATRICES DESTINEES A INDUIRE L'APOPTOSE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
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PLOUGMANN VINGTOFF & Partners A S, Sankt Annae Plads 11, P.O. Box 3007, DK-1021 Copenhagen K, DK
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200053196 A1 20000914 (WO 0053196)
Application: WO 2000IB245 20000309 (PCT/WO IB0000245)
Priority Application: DK 99336 19990310
Designated States: AE AL AM AT
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: A61K-035/32
International Patent Class: A61K-038/17
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 9320

English Abstract
Enamel matrix, enamel matrix derivatives and/or enamel matrix proteins or peptides may be used as therapeutic or prophylactic agents for inducing programmed cell death (apoptosis), in particular in the treatment or prevention of cancer or malignant or benign *neoplasms*.

French Abstract
La presente invention concerne une matrice email, des derives de matrice email et/ou des proteines ou des peptides de matrice email qui peuvent etre utilises comme agents therapeutiques ou prophylactiques inducteurs de la mort cellulaire programmee (apoptose), en particulier dans le traitement ou la prevention de cancer ou de *neoplasmes* malins ou benins.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication 20000914 A1 With international search report.

34/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

00660444
MATRIX PROTEIN COMPOSITIONS FOR WOUND HEALING
COMPOSITIONS PROTEINIQUES MATRICIELLES DE CICATRISATION
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Inventor(s):
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ANDERSSON Christer, ANDERSSON, Christer , Vellinge 27:12, S-235 91 Vellinge , SE
SLABY Ivan, SLABY, Ivan , Stensjogatan 56, S-217 64 Malmo , SE
HAMMARGREN Tomas, HAMMARGREN, Tomas , Sanekullavagen 18, S-217 74 Malmo , SE
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9943344 A2 19990902
Application: WO 99IB337 19990226 (PCT/WO IB9900337)
Priority Application: DK 199800270 19980227; US 9881551 19980413; DK 199801328 19981016
Designated States: AL AM AT AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ CZ DE DE DK DK EE EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
Main International Patent Class: A61K-038/39;
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 22252

English Abstract
Active enamel substances may be used for the preparation of a pharmaceutical or cosmetic composition for healing of a wound, improving healing of a wound, soft tissue regeneration or repair, or for preventing or treating infection of inflammation.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne des substances actives d'email pouvant etre utilisees d'une part pour la preparation d'une composition cosmetique ou pharmaceutique de cicatrisation, lesdites substances favorisant la cicatrisation d'une lesion, la regeneration ou la reparation des tissus mous, ou d'autre part pour la prevention ou le traitement d'une infection ou d'une inflammation.

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=> s (enamelin? or enamel? or amelogenin? or amelin? or tuftelin?) and l82
L91             2 FILE MEDLINE
L92             3 FILE CAPLUS
L93             3 FILE BIOSIS
L94             0 FILE EMBASE
L95             0 FILE WPIDS
L96             1 FILE SCISEARCH
L97             0 FILE NTIS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L98             9 (ENAMELIN? OR ENAMEL? OR AMELOGENIN? OR AMELIN? OR TUFTELIN?)
                  AND L82

=> s l98 not (l50 or l17)
L99             0 FILE MEDLINE
L100            0 FILE CAPLUS
L101            0 FILE BIOSIS
L102            0 FILE EMBASE
L103            0 FILE WPIDS
L104            0 FILE SCISEARCH
L105            0 FILE NTIS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L106            0 L98 NOT (L50 OR L17)

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